J. W. BRAY

New-York Tribune.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

From the Army of the Potomac.

—We have an account of Col. Kilpatrick's recent successful raid back from Gloucester Point. He crossed the country between the York and Rappahannock Rivers, making an extensive circuit through the garden spot of Virginia—a section where our troops have never before penetrated. Col. Kilpatrick made a large haul of negroes, horses, &c., and has arrived safely at Urbanna with them. He spread general terror among the Rebels. His forces were taken across the Rappahannock by our gunboats and proceeded at once to our lines.

—All the army orders, circulars, blank forms, envelopes, &c., for the Army of the Potomac are printed at headquarters—two small portable presses and sufficiency of type being provided for the purpose. A two-horse wagon, when necessary, removes the entire establishment. This department of the Adjutant-General's office is under the charge of Lieut. Brown, of the late 23d New-York Volunteers, an excellent printer. Five assistants are generally kept busy. Lieut. Brown is from St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

—Gen. Stahel reports a small skirmish on the morning of the 4th, near Fairfax Court-House. Some guerrillas fired upon our pickets and fled; pursuit was made, but the Rebels were not found. The pursuing party then went on a scout, and had an attack upon their rear from a party in ambush. Our men, however, drove the skunks through Aldie's Gap, when pursuit ceased. We had three wounded —none killed—and captured the Rebel surgeon.

—An army order issued from Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, recently issued, says no horse should be left in the possession of a disloyal resident of any part of the country occupied by the enemy, this species of property being contraband of war, and liable to be used by guerrillas, spies, or messengers in the enemy's service.

—A stop is to be put to the extortion of newspaper dealers in the Army of the Potomac. Papers are hereafter to be sold for not more than five cents, and discharged or disabled soldiers are to have the preference as dealers.

Department of Virginia.

—Our letter from Yorktown, dated June 6, says: "Yesterday a squadron of the 6th New-York Cavalry, commanded by Major Wm. P. Hall, crossed to Warwick River, and destroyed twenty-three boats and one schooner. Some of the enemy's signal stations were seen across the James River, and all were in operation. This fact would warrant the belief that there is a large force of the enemy below the Blackwater again."

Department of North Carolina.

—The "Opposition" papers in North Carolina are very severe on the "Fire-Eaters and original Secessionists," who, according to the utterances of the special organ of Gov. Vance, *The Raleigh Standard*, will never be allowed hereafter to hold any office of honor or trust whatever in North Carolina. From the same source, it appears that Jeff. Davis has been given to understand by Gov. Vance that the fate of the Confederacy must be decided in Virginia; that in no case will the Confederate army be allowed to make a stand in North Carolina and deluge her fields with blood and devastation; but [illegible] Virginia, retire into the Gulf States, and end the [illegible].

—We have correspondence from Newbern, N. C., to the 1st inst. Gen. Wild is meeting with good success in organizing an African brigade. All the Union troops reported missing in the late engagement at Gum Swamp have returned safely. Progress has been made in breaking up contraband trade in this Department. The 12th New-York Cavalry were arriving at Newbern. There had been little rain for five or six weeks, and crops were suffering. The commercial ports in Gen. Foster's Department now in our possession will probably soon be declared open.

—Dates from Newbern are to the 7th inst. Gen. Foster has received instructions from Washington to place in close confinement all Rebel officers captured by him. Gen. Wild's enterprise of raising an African brigade is daily becoming more popular with all classes in this Department. His troops make a fine appearance, and challenge the admiration of all who have witnessed their rapid advance in discipline and efficiency. The brigade will be organized and conducted on the principle of strict temperance.

Department of the Cumberland.

—A Nashville dispatch of Friday night says: "We had a splendid cavalry fight near Franklin yesterday and to-day, resulting in whipping the enemy badly. We had two colonels badly wounded. The contest was between four brigades of Rebels under Forrest and our force at Franklin. We held them at bay while stores were removed, at then, re-enforcements having arrived, drove them out of the town. Next morning they came in again, and were again driven out, our men taking 50 prisoners. A dispatch of Monday says our forces pursued the retreating Rebels to Spring Hill. It is rumored to-day that they have evacuated that place. Our loss in the engagement was about 50 killed, wounded and missing. The Rebel loss was double that amount. Partisan guerrillas burnt the bridge over the Little Harpeth River at Brentwood on Sunday morning; damage slight. Trains are running to-day. The river is falling. There is two feet of water on the shoals.

—We have some further details of the fight at Franklin, Tenn. The Rebel Gen. Armstrong fell into our hands, with his escort and battle-flag. The latter remain in our possession, but in the melee Armstrong himself escaped. On Friday the Rebels threatened the place all day, and continued skirmishing was kept up, without loss on either side, the Rebels finally retiring. While the enemy were retreating on Thursday, before Col. Campbell, they were assailed by the Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Walker, which added to their confusion and accelerated their retreat. Col. Faulkner was severely wounded, a ball passing entirely through his side. Col. Cooper was badly injured by a fall from his horse.

—A dispatch from Murfreesboro of the 7th says that Col. Wilder, of the Mounted Infantry, has returned from another highly successful expedition to Liberty. He broke up a band of guerrillas, taking all their horses and sixty-two prisoners. Deserters represent that the Mississippi troops in Bragg's army are in a state of mutiny. The 41st, Col. Tucker, have been under heavy guard for several days. Portions of Breckinridge's and McCowan's Divisions, which was reported to have gone to Mississippi, are still in our front. Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Triune, which is as yet unexplained.

—A dispatch from Somerset, Ky., on the 6th inst., says that the Rebel pickets for two days past have not shown themselves opposite Gill's Ferry. The last information places Gen. Pegram's forces at Monticello. The number of his troops varies from 5,000 to 8,000. Four Rebel conscripts and one prisoner of the 14th Kentucky Cavalry, from Chattanooga, made their escape two weeks ago, and reached Somerset. They had been sentenced to be shot. They say 10,000 men had been withdrawn from Bragg to reënforce Johnston, and that Bragg has not now over 45,000 men.

—Two Rebel spies in Union uniform, came into Rosecrans's army at Franklin, Tenn., on the 5th. They were detected and ordered to be hung the next day. On being discovered they confessed they were officers in the Rebel army, one a colonel named Lawrence W. Orton, formerly W. Orton Williams. One claims to be a first cousin to Robert Lee, and is said to have been Chief of Artillery on Gen. Bragg's staff, and formerly to have been on Gen. Scott's staff of the 2d Regular Cavalry.

—A gentleman from Tullahoma says there are no more than two Rebel regiments at that place, nearly all of their forces having moved up to Shelbyville, Beech Grove, and other points in Rosecrans's front. On the 3d, a mounted force of Rebels engaged our pickets on the Manchester Road, and a fight of an hour's duration took place, after which the Rebels retired.

—Gen. Carter's forces, which for some weeks have been guarding the north bank of the Cumberland, crossed the river on the 9th, and drove the Rebels under Pegram out of Monticello. At the last accounts our forces were pursuing the flying Rebels. A number of prisoners, horses, and arms were captured. No loss on our side.

—The Chief of Police at Nashville on the 2d inst., arrested C. F. Jones, formerly connected with *The N. Y. Spirit of the Times*, now "local" of *The Nashville Dispatch*, for writing treasonable correspondence to *The N. Y. Freeman's Journal*. He will be sent south of our lines.

—Information from Knoxville places the number of Rebel troops there at 12,000; at London Bridge, 600, and at Strawberry Plains, 600. Reports agree that Gen. Gracey holds Cumberland Gap with 2,000 Rebel troops.

From the Army of the Mississippi.

—Among the wounded at Vicksburg is Col. Cradlebaugh of the 114th Ohio Volunteers. He was a delegate in the late House of Representatives from Nevada, and made the startling exposé of the Mormon outrages. He is very widely known as the Judge in Utah whose efforts to bring the perpetrators of the Mountain Meadow massacre and other revolting murders to punishment were thwarted by President Buchanan refusing to allow the assistance of the United States troops. It is believed the Colonel is not seriously wounded, though no particulars as to the extent of his injuries have been received.

—The anniversary of the capture of Memphis by the Union forces was celebrated Saturday. All the stores were closed, and business almost entirely suspended. The procession, which was very long, marched through the principal streets, with banners, paintings, &c. At a meeting at Court-House Square speeches were made by several prominent gentle[illegible]

—Everybody will be glad to learn that Col. Grierson, who led the famous cavalry raid through Mississippi, is now Brigadier-General Thomas H. Grierson.

Department of the West.

—The guerrillas are still trying to stop the free navigation of the Missouri River, and, if allowed, would probably repeat the bloody scenes enacted on the steamer Sam Gaty, several weeks ago. They have fired on the following boats unsuccessfully: Fanny Ogden, Magenta, Thomas E. Tutt, Emma, Robert Campbell, and Spread Eagle. The latter boat had her upper works riddled with musket balls. The range of guerrilla warfare along the river at present may be inferred from the fact that the boats mentioned have been fired upon at various points between Blue Mills near Kansas City, and Waverly, some distance east of Lexington.

—A deserter from Price's army, from Company H, 8th Arkansas Cavalry, states that Price was at Little Rock on the 26th of April last, with five brigades—that their movements were depending upon the fall of Vicksburg. If Grant was unsuccessful, a move was contemplated to the Missouri River. If Vicksburg fell, Price intended falling back to Red River and giving up Arkansas. He reports the troops well fed, and new clothing just received from Arkadelphia. He reports Marmaduke's troops disgusted with him, and his want of success in his last expedition.

—It is reported from Helena, Arkansas, that Gen. Price has removed his entire force from Little Rock to Fort Smith, leaving behind but a single regiment. General Marmaduke is at Jacksonport, Arkansas. The country between White River and St. Frank's is patrolled by guerrilla bands, numbering from 600 to 700 men, under Col. Dobbins. These guerrilla bands are extremely enterprising and extend their operations to a point almost within sight of Helena.

—A letter from Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter., of May 26, says: "The Rebels are annoying us on every side. Another attack may be made at any hour. Strong re-enforcements should be sent here without delay. This post is the key to this country, and if we are compelled to leave it, it will so dishearten and demoralize the Indians as to render them of no avail."

—Information from Helena states that our pickets were driven in on Thursday night, but no demonstration of force was made. It is stated that there are four Rebel brigades in that vicinity. Gen. Prentiss is confident of his ability to withstand any attack that may be made.

Department of the Gulf.

—A gentleman just from New-Orleans, holding a position in connection with Farragut's fleet, gives an account of an expedition up the Red River to Shreveport, where the Rebels had a navy-yard. Two iron-clads of great power were found upon the stocks, and were blown up and destroyed. It was believed that they were powerful enough to have destroyed our Mississippi fleet. The iron for the vessels had been sent from Richmond.

Department of the South.

—Rebel dispatches say that the Union troops burned the little village of Bluffton, near Charleston, on Thursday, but that the chivalry engaged and drove them back—nobody on the traitor side hurt. In a little excursion along the Combahee river the Unionists are charged with destroying a million dollars worth of property and stampeding a thousand negroes.

—We learn from our Hilton Head correspondent some particulars of a raid recently made from Beaufort by Col. Montgomery. The writer says the Colonel has brought off with him $600,000 worth of Rebel property, has destroyed fifty dwelling-houses, has demonstrated beyond all question that negro soldiers will follow wherever a brave man dare lead, and that the slaves on the rice plantations of South Carolina are eager to reach our lines, and the male portion of them to enter the service of the Government in the capacity of soldiers. It is also reported that Montgomery has defeated the Rebels at Pocotaligo, and holds the Charleston and Savannah Railroad at that point.

—A letter from Folly Island, Charleston harbor, dated June 1, states: A few days previously, it having been observed from the "Lookout" that James Island had a deserted appearance, a reconnoissance was ordered, which resulted in the demonstration that there were less than 1,000 Rebel troops there. Their number had hitherto been estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000. The inference among our men was, that the bulk of the Rebel forces had been sent off to operate against Grant at Vicksburg.

Miscellaneous.

—Operations on the iron-clad vessels-of-war building in this vicinity are going on as fast as possible. The new armor of the Quintard Battery Onondaga will in a few weeks be in its place. The Puritan has one skin of her mail on. The Jersey City ships, the Manhattan, Mahopac, and Tecumseh, are receiving their final touches, and will be ready to launch in a few weeks. The Dictator is rapidly progressing. The great ram Dunderberg resembles at present a rough wooden line-of-battle ship. The beak is perfectly formed, and when heavily clad with iron must prove a formidable antagonist. The Passaic is nearly finished at Hunter's Point. The iron-clad Miantonomah will be launched in August, to make way for a fast steamer, which is to be a sort of competitor of another designed by Geo. Steers of Greenpoint. All the wooden vessels in this vicinity, except those at the Navy-Yard, and the revenue fleet, are launched. The Mackinaw, Shamrock, Callapoosa, Chickopee, Mattabesett, Mendota, Metacomet, Chenango, Lenapee and Otsego, are waiting the completion of their engines.

—Capt. Walker of the U. S. ship De Soto, now in the Gulf, officially reports the capture and destruction by fire of the famous blockade-running steamer Cuba. She had a cargo which would have been worth more than a million of dollars in Mobile. Her officers and crew were taken on board the De Soto as prisoners. Among naval captures recently reported officially to the Navy Department are the following: By the gunboat Tioga, the English sloop Justina, with cotton; by the steamer Huntsville, the Spanish steamer Union, assorted cargo; by the steamer Octorara, the English steamer Eagle, iron side-wheel, assorted cargo; by the gunboat Tahoma, the sloop Crazy Jane, turpentine and cotton; by the gunboat Kanawha, the British brigantine Comet, assorted cargo; by the ship De Soto, the schooner Clarinda; by the gunboat Kennebec, the schooner Juniper, assorted cargo; by the steamer [illegible] assorted cargo; by the tender of the flag-ship Magnolia, the schooner Oliver S. Breeze; by the frigate Colorado, the schooner Sea Lion, with 272 bales of cotton.

—The U. S. steamer Sunflower, on the 21st ult., in the Gulf of Mexico, captured the schooner Echo, with 185 bales of cotton. The U. S. steamship De Soto, on the 24th ult. captured the schooners Gen. Prim and Rapid, and sloops Jane, Adelia and Bright, all loaded with cotton and bound to Havana. The same vessel has also captured the schooner Mississippi, with 187 bales of cotton, which, with those previously reported, makes seven prizes within five days. The same vessel on the 14th captured the schooner Sea Bird, of Havana, without log-book, and with papers incomplete. The U. S. steamer Kanawha, captured on the 18th ult., while running the blockade off Mobile, bound to Havana, the schooner Ripple, with 110 bales of cotton; also, on the previous day, the schooner Hunter, from Mobile, bound to Havana, with 43 bales of cotton.

—The Indian Territory, the State of Kansas, south of the 38th parallel, the Western tier of counties of Missouri, south of the same parallel, and the Western tier of counties of Arkansas, will constitute the District of the Frontier, under command of Maj.-Gen. Blunt, headquarters at Fort Scott, or in the field. The State of Kansas north of the 38th parallel, and the two western tiers of counties of Missouri north of the same parallel and south of the Missouri River, will constitute the District of the Border, under command of Brig.-Gen. Thomas E. Wing, jr., headquarters at Kansas City. Brig.-Gen. Brown will relieve Brig.-Gen. Loan, in command of the Central District of Missouri. Lieut.-Col. J. D. Broadhead of the 3d Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is appointed Provost-Marshal-General of the District of the Department of Missouri.

—The meeting of the delegates to the Loyal Union League State Convention of New-Jersey was held yesterday (Wednesday) at Trenton. A State League was formed, with the Hon. Charles Olden, ex-Governor, as President, and a Vice-President from each Congressional District, throwing aside all political prejudices and obligations for the Union. This is the basis of the organization. Resolutions were adopted strongly declaring the Union above all other considerations. A Committee of Correspondence was appointed with a view of forming county and township Leagues. A State Central Committee was appointed. An address to the people of the State was reported and adopted, urging that the Rebellion must be put down at any cost.

—We learn some particulars of the disastrous railroad locomotive explosion at Nicholasville, Ky., on the 6th inst. Six men were instantly killed, and 12 or 15 others wounded, some of whom have since died. The killed and wounded belonged to the following regiments: 35th Massachusetts, three killed, two mortally and one seriously wounded; 21st Massachusetts, one seriously wounded; 7th Rhode Island, one killed, named Bentley; 21st New-York, one slightly wounded; 9th New-Hampshire, D. B. Blackmar mortally wounded, and Serg. W. O. Florence, slightly. A colored man, employed about the depot, was also killed, and a teamster from Covington.

—By special authority of Adjt.-Gen. Thomas, Gen. Prentiss has detailed Col. Pride of the Thirty-third Missouri Regiment, to superintend the organization of colored regiments in the Department of the West. The order has been fully indorsed by Gen. Schofield, who has directed all the officers of the Department to afford all the proper facilities for the discharge of the duty. Col. Pride has also obtained permission from Gov. Gamble to enroll and remove from the State all negroes desiring to enlist, except those belonging to loyal owners. Maj.-Gen. Curtis left St. Louis on Tuesday evening for his home in Iowa.

—The unconditional Union meeting at Dover, Delaware, on Tuesday, was immense. Three thousand persons went down from Wilmington. Along the road there was great enthusiasm, flags and handkerchiefs waving from every house top. The meeting was organized by Governor Cannon presiding. Speeches were made by Henry Winter Davis, D. Dudley Field, Gen. Schenck, J. M. Scovel of N. J.; Judge Bond of Baltimore, and others. The Emancipation policy was heartily indorsed, and every allusion to the probable rescue of Delaware from Slavery was received with great enthusiasm.

—The enrollment meets with great resistance among the sympathizers with the Rebellion in Fulton County, Penn. Some of the enrolling officers have been rotten-egged, and threats have been freely made against their lives. In some instances they have been shot at by persons concealed in woods. Attempts are being made to deter officers from their work. The barn of Wm. H. Powell, Enrolling officer for Thompson Township, was fired and entirely consumed, together with all the stock, farming utensils, &c.

—In a letter to the Navy Department, dated Key West, Acting Rear Admiral Bailey says that since he took the command, Dec. 9, 1862, 43 vessels have been captured by the vessels of the squadron and declared good prizes. Others have been released by the Court, and others still destroyed at Indian River and other places along the coast. Many prizes have been sent in by the West India and Western Gulf Squadrons, making the number that have come in for adjudication since January last 70.

—The New-York State Executive Committee of the Loyal Leagues has organized by electing George Opdyke Chairman and Thomas B. Carroll Secretary. A Sub-Committee was appointed, consisting of the Chairman and Secretary, and Messrs. J. L. Endress of Livingston, Harry Wilbur of Genesee, and Alexander Davidson of Rockland. Resolutions were adopted providing for the thorough organization of the State. An office was established in this City, and another at Albany.

—Gov. Brown of Georgia, in a recent letter consenting to a renomination, says: "And we should never, under any circumstances, consent to a reconstruction of the old Union, or to any political union with the Abolition States, upon any terms whatever. Nor should we ever lay down our arms till the independence of these Confederate States is unconditionally recognized." There's comfort for Wood's Peace men.

—On the occasion of a mass meeting of colored people of the District of Columbia a few days ago, the colored troops for the first time marched through the streets of Washington, fully uniformed and equipped, preceded by a band. No disturbance occurred, although the soldiers were cheered on Pennsylvania Avenue.

—Capt. Ericsson has invented an arrangement [illegible] the pilot-house [illegible] may be [illegible] against. It consists in making feasible all action with the compass, no matter how violently the pilot-house may be pounded by projectiles.

—Surgeon W. S. Wright of the Rebel army, having been found concealed in a house at St. Louis, Mo., with a Rebel mail, large quantities of morphine, quinine, and gold lace in his possession, intended for Rebel service has been tried as a spy and sentenced to be shot.

—Charges have been preferred against Dr. Perley, Medical Inspector United States Army, of issuing blank soldiers' discharges, for a consideration or otherwise, to persons not authorized to have them. The case has been placed before the Secretary of War for examination.

—Surgeon-Gen. Hammond was in New-York on the 3d and 4th inst., inquiring into the condition of the army hospitals in the Department of the East. He found them in fine order, and was much satisfied with his researches.

—Lieut. Com. Jewett reports officially the capture of the Rebel schooner Isabel, on the 18th ult., off Mobile. Her captain, six men, all her papers, and a cargo of 200 bales of cotton fell into our hands; the schooner was burned.

—Capt. Drayton, of the iron-clad battery Passaic, having been detached, at his own request, the Navy Department has given the command of that vessel to Lieut.-Commander Joseph N. Miller, her late Executive officer.

—The U. S. steamer Union will leave New-York on the 18th inst. for Port Royal and Pensacola. Letters, papers, and parcels for the South Atlantic Blockade Fleet, if properly directed and left at the Brooklyn Lyceum, will be forwarded.

—During the past week, the recruiting officers of this city have enrolled an average of 35 men daily for our different regiments. About 210 belonged to the regiments which have recently returned on account of the expiration of their term of service.

—*The Cincinnati Gazette* has a dispatch from Murfreesboro dated the 9th instant, which says: "Refugees who have arrived here from the South report that Mr. Vallandigham has been imprisoned by the Rebels."

—Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Fox, states that the whole number of vessels captured or destroyed by the blockading fleet, up to June 1, is 855.

—Information has been received in Washington that the Rebel steamer Alabama, on May 12, boarded a British ship off the coast of Campeachy.

—The United States paddle-wheel steamer Water Witch has been put formally in commission, and will go on active service at once.

—The liner Ohio, 74 guns, for some years the receiving ship at Boston, is about to be made a serviceable man-of-war.

—There was immense rejoicing on Wednesday in Boston over the return of the Massachusetts 44th Regiment.

—An order has been forwarded recalling Admiral Wilkes, and naming Commodore Lardner in his place.

GENERAL NEWS.

—At the session of the Orthodox Friends on the 2d inst., the minutes of the "Representatives' meeting," or Standing Committee of the yearly meeting, which is clothed with authority to act for it in all critical emergencies during the recess, were read. The public meeting on Wednesday morning was very largely attended, and was addressed by a number of ministers. The business meeting in the afternoon was short, and was engaged in disciplinary matters. A large company assembled in the evening to hear the report of the Committee charged with dispensing the relief extended by the Society to the contrabands. The report goes into full details, from which it appears that Friends not only of this vicinity, but of all other parts of the continent, and even those in England and Ireland, who have collected and remitted to the New-York Committee considerable sums, have taken up this great work in the most earnest and resolute spirit. Many thousand garments have been made up here, and sent South to clothe these poor outcasts, and agents of the most trustworthy character have been stationed at the principal contraband camps, and are in constant correspondence with Friends in New-York. The interest of those present in this most benevolent enterprise was much strengthened by the reading of this report, and the accompanying correspondence, and by the affecting statements made by some Friends of their personal experiences among the freedmen. At the session of Thursday, the subject of establishing a new yearly meeting in Canada was deferred until another year, and a large Committee was appointed to visit the meetings of the section of the country which it is proposed to embrace in the new yearly meeting, and report next year. The subject of the education of the younger class of members again came before the meeting, but no practical steps were taken, it being concluded that it might be safely left to the agencies now at work in this cause. After some time spent in solemn religious exercises, the yearly meeting adjourned until next year.

—Ex-Col. McCunn has discharged from arrest one Sidney Kirtland. The case is thus: Kirtland was arrested by Provost-Marshal Nugent, who, in return to the application for a writ of habeas corpus, sets forth that Kirtland has been for many years past a resident and citizen of the State of Alabama, which State is now in armed rebellion against the United States; that he left the said State recently, and without permission crossed the lines of the United States Army and came to this city, where he assumed a false name, and engaged in communication with persons who were carrying on illicit communication with the Rebels; that he was arrested upon the charge of being a Rebel spy; that it is the duty of the Provost-Marshal to hold him for trial by the military authorities as a spy, and that if he is not a spy he should be held as a prisoner of war, subject to the said military authorities. The reply to this was a general denial, and the plea that if the prisoner took the oath he would lose his property in Alabama. Mr. McCunn, City Judge, decides that, as the prisoner has committed no offense, he must be discharged.

—A Convention of Editors was held at the Astor House in this city, on Monday, to consult upon the rights and duties of the public press in the present war crisis. After an interchange of opinions, the general sentiment was expressed in a series of resolutions affirming the duty of fidelity to the Constitution, the Government, and the laws; that treason and rebellion are crimes nowhere so culpable as in a Republic, where every man has a voice in the Administration; that while journalists have no right to incite or aid [illegible] treason, [illegible] public officers; that "any limitation of this right created by the necessities of war should be confined to localities wherein hostilities actually exist or are imminently threatened, and we deny the right of any military officer to suppress the issue or forbid the general circulation of journals printed far away from the seat of war."

—A grand fete came off on Wednesday on board the French frigate Guerriere, Admiral Reynaud, at which a very large number of our French citizens were present. Admiral Paulding and several American, English and Spanish officers were also on board. A salute was fired for the American flag, which was duly returned.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

The Cavalry Fight on Tuesday.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 10, 1863.

The following account of the cavalry battle at Rappahannock Station yesterday is made up from your correspondents' letters and from the statements of wounded officers who have arrived here:

The Union force was composed of the 1st Cavalry Brigade, under Col. B. F. Davis; a Regular Cavalry Brigade, under Gen. Buford; and the Second Cavalry Brigade, under Col. Devoux; also an infantry force of about 2,000 from the 1st and 2d Army Corps, and two batteries of artillery.

The fight is characterized by those who participated in it as one of the bloodiest cavalry engagements during the war.

Our forces bivouacked at Beverly Ford, on the Rappahannock, at 12 o'clock Monday night. The expedition set out at 3 o'clock next morning, and at 4 o'clock they crossed the ford. After marching two miles our force came up before a semi-circular belt of woods between Culpepper Court-House and Beverly Ford. Here the Rebels were massed with 25 pieces of artillery and 12,000 cavalry, all ready for a raid, as was ascertained from documents which fell into the hands of Gen. Pleasanton, and would have commenced the movement within a half hour had not our cavalry completely broken up their plans and driven them back.

Buford's force, which occupied the right, had the first engagement with the Rebels, Col. Davis of the 8th New-York leading the charge. Much severe hand-to-hand fighting here occurred. The Rebels were in strong force and resisted our advance with determination. Two squadrons of the 8th Illinois now advanced to support Col. Davis, followed by Gen. Gregg's force, composed of portions of the 8th and 9th N. Y., 8th Illinois and 3d Indiana Cavalry.

The fight soon became general, the Rebels gradually falling back before our charging forces. The 5th and 2d regular cavalry distinguished themselves by the steadiness of their charges and bearing in close fighting with sabers and pistols; charge upon charge was made upon the Rebels, who were cut down in great numbers as they retreated before our forces.

After falling back about five miles from the point where first attacked, the Rebels were heavily reënforced with infantry and artillery from Culpepper, and Gen. Pleasanton deemed it prudent, having been sent to reconnoiter, to return to this side of the Rappahannock, which he did, crossing the ford in good order. We took 200 prisoners.

Col. Davis, who is a Mississippian, and who is said to be the only cavalry officer of Southern birth in the army, was killed while gallantly leading a charge. He was moving forward in front of the colors with drawn saber, and shouting "Come on, boys! on!" when two Rebels rode up to him, one with a saber and the other with a pistol. The first struck with his saber at Col. Davis, but Lieut. Parsons, Acting Adjutant-General of the cavalry brigade, cut him down, cleaving his head from his body, but the second Rebel shot Col. Davis through the forehead, and he died immediately.

Our wounded are reported as more seriously injured than any that have ever before arrived in Washington. Few of them, it is thought by Surgeons, will recover. Lieut. Reaves, Company C, 8th New-York Cavalry, died in the hospital here to-day. One hundred and fifty wounded privates and thirty wounded officers have arrived here to-day.

The following are reported as killed:

Col. B. F. Davis, 8th New-York Cavalry.
Capt. B. F. Foote, 8th New-York Cavalry.
Lieut. Ward, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
Lieut. Cutler, 8th New-York Cavalry.
Capt. Davis, killed by a shell.
Capt. Canfield, 2d U. S. Cavalry, killed by a shell.
Private Supple, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, killed by a shell.

The following officers are wounded severely, with the exception of Capt. George A. Forsyth of the 8th Illinois:

Lieut. Jane, 8th New-York Cavalry.
Capt. Charles L. Leiper.
Lieut. R. Ellis, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Capt. Lupres, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Lieut. Leissure, 2d U. S. Cavalry.
W. Madio, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
Lieut. Burke, 2d U. S. Cavalry.
W. Lennon, 2d U. S. Cavalry.
Lieut. McVein, 8th New-York Cavalry.

Col. Percy Wyndham is wounded and here, instead of a prisoner.

The following are missing:

Major Robert Morris, 6th Pensylvania Cavalry.
Lieut. Lenning.

The following officers have arrived, severely wounded, at Seminary Hospital, Georgetown:

Adjt. G. S. Taylor, 3d Indiana, gunshot wound, right leg.
Lieut. F. W. Dickenson, Co. D, 5th U. S. Cavalry, gunshot wound, side.
Lieut. Gustavus Urban, Co. L, 5th U. S. Cavalry, gunshot wound, left leg.
Lieut. Luther Herrick, Co. A, 9th N. Y. Cavalry, burned by powder.
Capt. A. Clarke, Co. C, 8th Ill., gunshot wound in left hand.
Maj. W. B. Martin, 9th N. Y. Cavalry, gunshot wound in right shoulder.
Capt. J. G. Smith, 8th Ill., fracture in left thigh.
Lieut. C. McK. Loeser, 2d U. S. Cavalry, gunshot, right side.
Lieut. E. R. Wells, Co. D, 2d U. S. Cavalry, gunshot, abdomen.
Surgeon Isaac Walkburn, 17th Pa. Cavalry, left shoulder.
Lieut. David P. Smith, Co. B, 4th Pa. Cavalry, left knee.
Lieut. Robt. Lenox, Co. H, 2d U. S. Cavalry, gunshot wound, neck.
Lieut. Paul Quirk, F, 2d U. S. Cavalry.
Corp. G. A. Forsyth, A, 8th Illinois Cavalry, right thigh.
Major J. L. Beveridge, do., sick.
Lieut. John W. Houston, D, 124th N. Y., gunshot wound in right thigh.
Lieut. M. W. Phillips, I, 6th N. Y., do., leg amputated.
Lieut. B. C. Elfner, I, 8th N. Y. Cavalry, do., body.

Your correspondent, N. G. S., writes from Falmouth this morning, that the enemy opened with solid shot from long range guns on Maries and other Hights last evening, with accurate range of the bluff, where Gen. Sedgwick had his headquarters, rendering it necessary for them to take down the tents and evacuate the hill side. No injury was done us. Our guns replied. Nothing new this morning.

From an officer who was prominently engaged in the cavalry fight over the Rappahannock, and is now here wounded, we derive the following particulars: The original plan of this movement was that Buford should attack in front near Rappahannock Station.

Dufier's and Gregg's division, and Russell's brigade of infantry were to cross early in the morning at Kelly's Ford; Dufier's for the purpose of attacking the enemy south of Culpepper, and Gregg to [illegible] Station. Some papers were [illegible] demonstrating the fact that the Rebels were just on the point of making a raid, and had all their cavalry force concentrated near Brandy Station, 14,000 strong, in consequence of which the original plan was changed to the following:

Dufiers was placed so as to be a reserve for Gregg, who then marched on to Brandy Station, where the enemy was in full force. Col. Wyndham's brigade leading the advance, they charged upon and drove the enemy out of Brandy Station. They met with little resistance, the enemy relying at first almost entirely upon their artillery on the hights, near Stuart's headquarters, which threatened almost sure destruction. They charged upon the hights and took possession of them four different times, but were unable to keep them.

The enemy carried off their artillery with them and turned it, together with an overwhelming force, upon them. They were compelled to give way, when orders were received to fall back about a mile and join Buford on the right, who had been fighting all day with very little success, not being able to advance more than two miles. The whole force then recrossed the Rappahannock slowly and in good order.

Col. Wyndham's Brigade lost quite heavily. Our whole force engaged did not exceed 9,000 men. Stuart commanded the Rebels in person.

To-day a flag of truce and a large number of ambulances were sent over to bring away our wounded and bury our dead.

The following losses occurred in the 1st Maryland Cavalry:

James Anthony, Co. I, breast, missing.
Dan. Castle, Co. E, head, missing.
Masten Young, Co. E, head, missing.
James Barnes, Co. E, hip, missing.
Wm. Noulic, Co. I, finger, missing.
Sam. Ling, bugler, saber cut, shoulder.
Frank Creuger, Capt. Co. I, breast, missing.
Henry Appell, 1st Lieut. Co. B, thigh, missing.
Phil. Dunshade, Co. B, side.
George Nelson, Co. B, head and shoulder.
George Ruzon, Co. B, finger.
Lawrence Mixler, do. do., breast, missing.
Sergeant Andrew Doshe, do. do., side, missing.
Sergeant John G. Campbell, C, abdomen, missing.
Sergeant Jno. Silveris, B, hands, missing.
Sergeant Chas. Morback, B, head, missing.
Corporal Jas. A. Campbell, C, hip and thigh, missing.
Francis T. McKenzie, C, saber cut face, missing.
John Eike, D, side, missing.
Lieut. Ereck, D, leg, missing.
Lieut. Thomas Good, K, leg, missing.
Col. P. Wyndham, 1st New-Jersey, wounded.
Lieut.-Col. Broadwick, 1st New-Jersey, wounded, and prisoner.
Major Skillman, 1st New-Jersey, wounded, and prisoner.
Capt. Sawyer, 1st New-Jersey, wounded, and prisoner.
Lieut. Brooks, 1st New-Jersey, wounded, and prisoner.
Maj. McEwen, 1st Pennsylvania, slightly.
Lieut. Lucas, 1st Pennsylvania, slightly.
Lieut. Greouly, 1st Pennsylvania, slightly.
Maj. Russell, 1st Maryland, prisoner.
Capt. Craeger, 1st Maryland, reported killed.

One hundred and sixty-five prisoners of war arrived to-day, taken during the fight at Beverly Ford, near Rappahannock Station, yesterday. Among them were six officers.

The latest news from the Rappahannock is as follows:

Yesterday afternoon the enemy opened several of their crest batteries upon our works and the forces on the plain west of the river and south of Fredericksburg. They also threw several shells on this side of the river. Our batteries replied to them. There was no loss on our side. The cannonading lasted only a few minutes. This was the first time the enemy have opened their guns on our new position. The respective lines remain the same as yesterday morning. It is said the enemy has but one corps opposed to our front below the town.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863.

THE FIRST OF THE 900,000.

The Herald was long on nettles with regard to the "900,000" soldiers whom it asserted that THE TRIBUNE had promised or predicted that a boldly defined Emancipation policy would add to the Union armies. From an early day it has insisted that that policy was a failure—that it had added nothing to the National strength, while subtracting heavily therefrom—that the idea of inducing negroes to fight their late Rebel masters was ridiculous—that there was no fight in them, &c., &c. We are happy, therefore, to find in Saturday's *Herald* a letter from its correspondent with Gen. Banks's army besieging Port Hudson, which fully confirms the statements of our own correspondent at that point with regard to the splendid fighting of the colored regiment (Second Louisiana) which took part in Gen. Sherman's attack upon the right of the Rebel stronghold. *The Herald* man says:

"No more desperate fighting has ever taken place than that of the division of Gen. Sherman yesterday in the attack upon the right of the enemy's position. Our men faced the storm of iron and lead that was hurled against them as if it had always been their business to do so. They moved steadily forward, under the most murderous fire of shot, shell, grape, canister, and musketry, with a steadiness that was surprising. When Ciudad Rodrigo was stormed, the flower of the English army was selected for the 'forlorn hope;' but they, veterans as they were, never moved with firmer step or more solid column than did the 2d Division of the 19th Army Corps in the attack of yesterday upon the right of the enemy's position. With an impetuous charge, the 6th Michigan and the 128th New-York carried the enemy's works at the point of the bayonet; but they were compelled to give way, for the enemy had massed his troops here, and it became necessary for our glorious fellows to fall back before overwhelming numbers. Not much ground was lost, however; we only failed to maintain our position within the main works. The 2d Regiment Louisiana Native Guard, Col. Nelson, were in this charge; *they went in on the advance, and when they came out six out of nine hundred men could not be accounted for. It is said on every side that they fought with the desperation of tigers.* One negro was observed with a Rebel soldier in his grasp, tearing the flesh from his face with his teeth, other weapons having failed him. There are other incidents connected with the conduct of this regiment *that have raised them very much in my opinion as soldiers. After firing one volley, they did not deign to load again, but went in with bayonets, and wherever they had a chance it was all up with the Rebels.*"

—This, mind you, is the testimony of an enemy—of a *Herald* man who confesses that he did not believe negroes would fight well till he was obliged to. The fact that they left six hundred men dead in the Rebel works, out of nine hundred, when compelled by overwhelming numbers to fall back, is not the most essential; they had the advance, against strong works that had not been breached, under a terrible enfilading fire of all arms, and of course expected to suffer severely. The *Herald* man says that "they moved forward under the most murderous fire of shot, shell, grape, canister, and musketry, with a *steadiness* that was surprising"—to him. Steadiness under a crushing fire is the hardest test of soldierly capacity—anybody can charge in the open field, where the foe stands face to face with you, and is as liable to fall as you are. But to storm heavy fortifications, where you know that nine-tenths of your shots must be utterly wasted and useless—to walk steadily [illegible] slowly up to all but certain death [illegible] all but wasted—this is work that none but good soldiers can endure. And this *Herald* man says that "the flower of the British army" at the celebrated storming of Ciudad Rodrigo "never moved with firmer step or more solid column" than did this second division of Gen. Banks's army to the assault on Port Hudson, with a negro regiment at the post of honor! And those negroes not merely "fought with the desperation of tigers"—they fought *wisely* as well as terribly. Knowing well that fortifications can never be taken by standing before them and popping at them with musketry, "after firing one volley, they did not deign to load again, but went in with the bayonet; and wherever they had a chance, it was all up with the Rebels." That is the way the bravest veterans charge fortifications; and these were poor negroes, who had never before been in serious action.

—Nobly done, Second Regiment of Louisiana Native Guard! though you failed to carry the Rebel works against overwhelming numbers, you did not charge and fight and fall in vain! That heap of six hundred corpses, lying there dark and grim and silent before and within the Rebel works, is a better Proclamation of Freedom than even President Lincoln's. A race ready to die thus was never yet retained in bondage, and never can be. Even the Wood Copperheads, who will not fight themselves and try to keep others out of the Union ranks, will not dare to mob negro regiments if this is their style of fighting.

Thus passes one regiment of blacks to death and everlasting fame; but a hundred more are this day mustering to replace it. These will be in the field by September, and twice as many forming behind them. Forward!

THE MILITARY SITUATION—THE RESPONSIBILITY.

An evening journal of a late date had a dispatch from Washington stating that the President, speaking of the military operations on the Mississippi, said, "he expected the best results, but was prepared for the worst." If the worst comes, we hope he will be prepared to satisfy the country that everything that could have been done to avert it has been done.

We note this statement, and refer to it now, in order that the Government, may be apprized that the country, if called upon to bear the reverse that is thus apparently half foreshadowed, will require much information that it does not now possess to convince it that the disaster could not have been avoided.

We do not hesitate to make this suggestion, when we remember how the first Bull Run fight was lost, and the Rebellion set firmly upon its legs, while there were Union soldiers enough to crush the traitors twice over reposing idly on their arms within hearing of the din of that battle; and when we further remember how, on that same field, in the following Summer, Pope and his gallant army were left to contend for two days against murderous odds, and finally to fall back, while more than thirty thousand men were allowed to remain in sullen if not treacherous inaction at and near Alexandria, hardly a day's march from the field that was being made drunk with the blood of their compatriots; and when we remember how, still later, Hooker was permitted ingloriously to relinquish the field of Chancellorsville to the Rebel enemy, lest (so it is said) his communications with his base of supplies at Acquia Creek should be cut off, although National troops, almost equaling in number the whole Rebel army opposed to him, lay scattered and unemployed around his flank and rear, not forty-eight hours' journey from the scene of conflict.

We shall believe, however, so long as we can, that the Government will not again be chargeable with such fatal mismanagement. But it is well that it should bear in mind that there is a limit to all human endurance, even when the suffering is inflicted by one's most trusted friends. If Grant and his brave army shall be left to be overwhelmed, and the nation be again agonized with the spectacle of hecatombs of its children slain to no purpose, the loyal millions will not quail nor abate one jot of their spirit, even in the presence of so great a calamity; but they may feel that it would be no longer a duty to tolerate the men in whom they had confided, and who only day after day have given proof upon proof that they can neither comprehend nor grapple successfully with the magnitude and the demands of the task before them.

We feel it our duty to tell the President these things. The People believe in the perpetuity of the Republic, but they cannot believe in eternal weakness. They believe in the ultimate triumph of the National cause; but they cannot forever endure a chronic apathy and improvidence, that no experience, however sharp, and no adversity, however appalling, can stimulate or instruct. They demand at least the same foresight and vigor in promoting their cause that its enemies exhibit in assailing it. The time is past for quieting the country under inexcusable disaster with assurances that tedious and long wars and incompetency in waging them are as old as the world itself. With unlimited means, and with powers, civil and military, that are literally despotic, placed in the hands of the President, there ought at this day to be no failures. We trust that the issue at Vicksburg will prove that there will be none, and that there is an end of the system, or no-system, which, if longer continued, must waste away and consume, not the enemies of the Republic, but the Republic itself.

THE FIRST ENGLISH MEETING IN FAVOR OF THE SOUTH.

Although the upper class of English society, together with a majority of the Parliament and a majority of the political press, have been from the beginning of the war anything but friendly to our cause, yet thus far no great popular demonstration in favor of the South had taken place. Hundreds of meetings, especially of working men, have been held, to [illegible] policy of the Federal Government and [illegible] gland has had its meeting of this kind, and some of them, according to the unanimous testimony of the English press, have been among the largest gatherings that England has seen for many years. The sympathizers with the rebellion, however numerous they may be, seemed to lack the necessary enthusiasm to get up any respectable meeting.

At length we hear of the first great meeting in favor of recognizing the Rebel confederacy. It was held at Sheffield, attended, according to the estimate of *The London Times*, by about 10,000 persons, and was addressed by Mr. Roebuck, Member of Parliament for Sheffield, and well known as the most violent champion of the Rebel cause in the House of Commons. Although the Anti-Slavery party was strongly represented, and frequently interrupted Mr. Roebuck, a majority of the meeting indorsed his views and passed resolutions in favor of a speedy recognition of the independence of the South.

There were no new arguments in the speech of Mr. Roebuck. The stale remark that President Lincoln is not a good Anti-Slavery man, because he declared freedom for the slaves in the seceded States only, can leave but little doubt as to the want of honesty of the speaker. It has been so often explained in the English meetings that the President has not the power over Slavery in the non-seceded States that the war gives him in those in rebellion, it is not to be supposed that Mr. Roebuck is in ignorance upon the subject.

Another proof of the dishonesty of the speaker is his persistence in charging the North with the Pro-Slavery sentiments of the Democratic party. He uses against the North as far as it is in favor of prosecuting the war for a restoration of the Union, the arguments that are resorted to by the peace party among us; and yet he does not hesitate to charge the war party with the sentiments which belong exclusively to the Pro-Slavery Democracy and especially to the Copperheads. Can this be ignorance?

As to the rest, it is noteworthy, that Roebuck, like all the English champions of the Rebels, finds it necessary to assert that he hates Slavery. He only denies that the crushing of the Rebellion will be of any avail to the slave. Nothing could prove more conclusively the unanimity of English, and we may say of European sentiments on this point. The more, in the progress of the war, we can do for ameliorating the condition of the negroes, and for securing their freedom, the more we shall wrest the weapons from the hands of the champions of the Rebels, and the larger will be the number of Englishmen and Europeans whom we add to the number of our friends and supporters.

Many of the working people who were present at the Sheffield meeting showed in a marked way their dissent from Roebuck's views. They not only interrupted him frequently, but they assured him that an execution of his policy would lead to a civil war in England. The English mechanics are almost universally persuaded that the war between the North and South is also a war between free labor and slave labor, and in such a question they have the deepest interest.

THE ALABAMA.

Notwithstanding the notoriety of the facts which establish the complicity of the British Government with the builders of the Alabama, Earl Russell has recently for the twentieth time denied it, and for the twentieth time reasserted in Parliament that nothing in the conduct of his Government in this or other matters relating to America has been inconsistent with its professions of neutrality. His Lordship no doubt relies on the presumption that the evidence in this case will not be published, or will not be read in England, and governs his conduct by that Spartan code of morals which made disgrace to consist, not in the crime, but in its detection. Unfortunately for his purpose the correspondence respecting the Alabama has been collected and printed at Liverpool, and though it is not accompanied by a word of comment, the documents themselves tell the story too plainly to need explanation. We transfer the substance of them to these columns to take their place in the long array of evidence which is steadily accumulating in the memory of the American people.

It is scarcely necessary to do more than place side by side the date of the first representation to Earl Russell concerning the Alabama, and the date of her sailing, in order to make it evident that there was duplicity and intentional delay on the part of the British Government. Mr. Adams writes to Earl Russell, after the Oreto had left Liverpool to make war on the United States, that another and more powerful war steamer is nearly ready for departure from the same port with the same purpose. That letter was received June 24, 1862. The Alabama sailed July 29, more than a month afterward. What was the British Government doing throughout this interval? The correspondence enables us to examine.

In the first letter of Mr. Adams is inclosed a letter from Mr. Dudley, United States Consul at Liverpool, reciting the evidence on which the charge against the Alabama is based. Two of the officers of the pirate "Sumter" had stated that the Alabama was building for the Confederate States. The foreman in Messrs. Lairds' yard said she was sister to the Oreto, and building for the same purpose; adding when pressed that she was to be a privateer for the "Southern Government of the United States." Circumstances of unusual and suspicious secrecy surrounded her in the yard; she had already made her first and successful trial trip; was to be finished in nine or ten days; had part of her powder-canisters on board, and her platforms and gun-carriages in process of construction. Earl Russell acknowledges the receipt of this letter, refers it to "the proper Department of Her Majesty's Government," and on the 4th of July transmits to Mr. Adams a report of the Commissioners of Customs to the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury covering the [illegible] ground to warrant the detention of the vessel: and they suggest that the United States Consul at Liverpool should present further evidence to the Collector of that port. So ends the first chapter.

The next document of importance is a letter, in accordance with the above suggestion, from the United States Consul to the Collector of Liverpool, presenting a large amount of evidence in addition to that before submitted, including, among the rest, testimony that the vessel is to be commanded by Capt. Bulock, an officer of the Rebel navy, sent over for the purpose of fitting out privateers, who transacts his business at the office of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., the well-known Rebel agents. It appears also that Messrs. Laird admit she is a vessel of war, but affirm that she is building for the Spanish Government, a falsehood which Mr. Dudley exposes by the evidence of the Spanish Minister in London. This letter having been communicated to the Board of Customs, has no more effect than the former, but is coolly put aside on the opinion of another convenient solicitor.

A third attempt follows, and Mr. Adams, on the 22d of July, transmits directly to Earl Russell copies of six depositions taken in Liverpool, tending to establish the character of the Alabama. Five of them are mainly in corroboration of the previous evidence; the sixth is that of William Passmore, who deposes that he is a seaman and had served in her Majesty's ship Terrible, during the Crimean war; that he applied to Capt. Butcher, who was engaging men for the Alabama to ship on board her; that he was told by him that the vessel was going out to fight for the Southern Government of America; that he was engaged at specified wages, and joined the ship on the 23d of June; that he found her fitted in all respects as a man-of-war, with large quantities of stores and provisions and 300 tuns of coal already on board; that about thirty hands were at that time shipped, most of them men who had served before on vessels of war; that it is well known by these hands that this vessel is going out as a privateer for the Confederate Government; that both Capt. Butcher and Capt. Bullock, who are proved to be Rebel agents, are daily on board; and that to the best of his information and belief the vessel is being equipped and fitted out to make war against the United States.

The evidence was also submitted to the Collector of Liverpool, and went through the same process of transmission as the other, and with the same result; the Solicitor of the Board of Customs being still of opinion that there was no case for action. Mr. Adams, on the day following, transmits two other depositions to Earl Russell, one of them, if possible, still more explicit than Passmore's, and with them he incloses the opinion of Mr. Collier, Queen's Counsel, to the effect that in the case before him the Collector of Customs would not only be justified in detaining the vessel, but that it was his duty to detain her; and Mr. Collier says: "It appears difficult to make out a stronger case of infringement of the Foreign Enlistment act, which, if not enforced on this occasion, is little better than a dead letter."

Surely none but a British official could read this evidence and in the face of it pretend to doubt the real character of the Alabama. But it is to be remembered that the British Government was not asked to condemn the vessel on the strength of it, but merely to detain her until a full investigation could be had by proper authority. The case was that of an application to a magistrate for an ordinary warrant of arrest, to obtain which from any court in Christendom nothing more is necessary than to present such proof as makes it probable that the facts alleged do really exist. Will even Earl Russell now venture to say that these statements did not afford reasonable ground for believing that the Alabama was a Confederate privateer?

Finally, a communication was addressed, July 23, to the Board of Customs, urging that the vessel in question now lies in Birkenhead docks, in all respects ready for sea, with a crew of fifty men on board, and that if anything is to be done, it must be done at once. But the more urgently the case is presented, the more numerous and intricate become the delays and evolutions and transmissions and red tape performances of all sorts on the part of the British Government. The Board of Customs, the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, the Solicitor to the Board of Customs, the Law Officers of the Crown, and numberless other officials appear and disappear in rapid succession upon the scene, and each presents himself only as a means and an excuse for delay. So from the 22d till the 29th of July, this whole case, with its overwhelming evidence, backed by the pressing applications of Mr. Adams, and the opinion of the Queen's Counsel, is shuffled backward and forward, and no progress is made. It must long before have become plain to Mr. Adams that the British Government did not mean to do anything, unless forced and shamed into doing it. Meantime, the Alabama accelerates her preparations, the days of her delay are numbered, and on the morning of the 29th July, she left the port of Liverpool.

The fact was instantly telegraphed to London. There was still time to stop her, and it was still therefore too soon for Earl Russell to act. Telegrams and letters were leisurely interchanged between Commissioners and such gentry for two days more, and finally on the 31st of July, orders were sent to Liverpool and to Cork to seize the vessel, and on the *next* day—on the pretense that the telegraph offices were *closed* on the 31st—similar directions went to Beaumaris and Holyhead. Before the farce was quite played through the Alabama had captured and burned two American vessels.

It is only necessary to remark, finally, that the evidence on which Earl Russell did in the end profess to act was substantially the same evidence which had been before him for a month, and on which, if it was competent to stop the Alabama at all, it was equally competent in the beginning, when practicable, as in the end after she had taken her departure. Every [illegible] of by this consideration. Either the order to stop the vessel should never have been given or should have been given earlier. Because it was not so given this nation has had to deplore the wholesale destruction of its commerce, since accomplished and still in progress, and for its losses the British Government is alone responsible.

ONE IDEA.

Babblers, to escape ridicule, should exhibit a little variety. An eternal cuckoo-cry, in public discussions argues only a bottomless bigotry, and an incapacity accurately to estimate human vicissitudes. Fichte, the great German metaphysician, was wont to begin his lectures by saying: "Gentlemen, think the wall!" After a short pause, he would add; "Now, gentlemen, think him who thought the wall!" So these Pro-Slavery people are philosophers without knowing it, for they cherish One Idea of One Idea—they have but a Single Notion that others have only a Single Notion, and philosophically, not to say logically, they are in just the predicament which it is the narrow business of their limited reasoning to contemn. The Anti-Slavery advocate, like every other pleader for a radical change in the constitution of society, has undoubtedly a single central principle which he never forgets; but there is no great work which has in it such an infinite variety as his. He must be armed at all points against all comers. Now it is his task to unhorse some doughty Doctor of Divinity mounted upon his one idea of the curse of Canaan—now he is met by the Philologist who for the sake of his definition of a single Greek word, would consign a race, numbered by millions, to an interminable bondage—now he must break a lance with the Osteologist who finds the gospel of oppression revealed in facial angles and shin-bones—now he must encounter some Political Economist who demonstrates wrong to be right by the sum total of the cotton crop—now he must grapple with the Historian who cannot for the life of him see why that which existed in Attica and Palestine should not exist in North America—now he disturbs the reveries of the Quietist who drowsily or petulantly complains of the noise, and will not be warned of the thunder-shock which must soon effectually dissipate his lazy dreams! To charge a man who successfully encounters all these champions of moldy despotism, with lacking largeness of of conception and breadth of action, is the summit of absurdity. These engineers are hoisted by their own petard. They are of many varieties, but they all think the same half-thought and mouth the same dull jargon.

As it is so very discreditable for the Anti-Slavery speaker, writer or soldier to have but One Idea, we beg permission to ask how many Ideas have been vouchsafed to the Slaveholding Rebel? He should have an opulent assortment, since his friends cast such foul scorn upon the intellectual poverty of his antagonists—and yet it is he, of all others, who thinks of the Black, dreams of the Black, writes of the Black, talks of the Black, and never for an instant has the One Idea of the Black out of his mind. How, indeed, can it be otherwise? In his political scheme, all other considerations must give place to that of the perpetuation of Slavery, which he has made the chief corner-stone of his fire-new republic, or democracy, or kingdom, or empire, or confederacy, or whatever he may call it. Without considering at all his morality, we will do him the justice to say, that having One Idea, he adheres to it with an enthusiastic desperation, and is not in the least afraid of being denounced as a fanatic. Be he wrong or right, sane or mad, a martyr or a felon, he clings to his dogma and defies the world to dislodge him.

Col. French, who is just from New-Orleans, where he held a considerable official position, in speaking in Faneuil Hall the other day, said:

"I am glad, Sir, to come from the Confederacy to New-England, to come from the midst of Rebels to the midst of loyal men—and when I say loyal men I mean the men here in Faneuil Hall, whose loyalty does not hinge upon any one idea. [Applause, and "Good."] And I mean, fellow citizens, not a loyalty that, in a little turn of events, might dissolve itself into the grossest disloyalty, but I mean a loyalty broad enough to stand upon the Constitution."

—One Idea, again! but here it is the same Idea, limiting the loyalty of many Slaveholders, who are ready, if their prejudices are not tenderly respected, for "the grossest disloyalty." And yet, with this One Idea saturating far more than a moiety of the public sentiment of the South, and palsying the exertions of too many men who vibrate between a fancied interest and an explicit duty, we are told that it is just upon this point that our own Loyalists must not touch, under pain of being denounced as Men of One Idea! In the name of common-sense, how are these mistaken persons to be met, except by pointing out to them their mistakes? Where is there a glib-tongued attorney who could talk for fifteen minutes about this Rebellion, without alluding to Slavery? Idlers have amused themselves by writing English verses without a sibillant, but of what value was the result of this childish and Chinese ingenuity? Fernando Wood might make a speech without mentioning Slavery, but he is no more likely to do it than Mr. Garrison himself. If we were fighting the Insurgents upon the question of the Tariff, do you think there would be nothing said about the Tariff? What was the Reformation but a medley of talking and fighting about the supremacy of the Pope? What was the English Revolution but the same martial and verbal contest about the supremacy of the King? What was the American Revolution but a protest against the One Idea of Taxation without Representation? What was the French Revolution but a struggle, all too inconclusive, for the One Idea of Human Equality? The minor events of History are sufficiently complicated, but every intelligent reader soon discovers that our race has always been instinctively economical of its strength, resources, and opportunities, and has been content to grapple with one great problem at a time. We need not fear the sneers of future generations, if we prove ourselves equal to the thorough reception and vindication of One Idea.

HEALTHY PROGRESS.

[illegible] 27,000 votes in 1856, and Lincoln 1,[illegible] out of 30,146 in 1860. At the last Maryland Election for Congress, 1861, HENRY WINTER DAVIS, who had represented the City District with distinguished ability for the six preceding years, was beaten in that District by Henry May, who pretended to be also a Unionist, but who has ever since acted as if in thorough sympathy with the Slaveholders' Rebellion. Mr. Davis owed his defeat to the general knowledge that he was hostile to the root as well as the trunk of the Rebellion, and believed that Slavery must suffer the fate it had decreed for the Union. The vote of the District stood—May 6,424, Davis 6,214; and this was the only District wherein the regular Union candidate was not successful.

Now, a spirited contest for the Union nomination has just resulted in favor of Mr. Davis, though his highly respectable competitor, the Hon. Thomas Swann, (late Mayor,) proclaimed himself also in favor of Emancipation. But Mr. Davis was the elder if not the better champion of the Emancipation policy, and was certain to give the Administration the fullest support in pressing the extinction of Slavery in the Border States as a measure vitally important to their own peace and security as well as to the reëstablishment of the Union. Mr. Davis is among those who have led, Mayor Swann one of those who have followed and obeyed, the inevitable advance of opinion in Maryland on the Slavery question under the sad but salutary lessons of the War for the Union; and the People prefer in this crisis the leader to the follower. They therein evince decided sagacity. Mayor Swann has still a chance of success by bolting the ordeal he has invoked, and running as May did, so as to win the vote of every Copperhead and of his personal adherents among the Unionists, who doubtless include all those who submit to Emancipation as a deplored necessity; yet we doubt that even this combination could prevent Mr. Davis's return.

The Unionists will probably lose just one District in Maryland—the VIth, last represented by Mr. Calvert. They will lose it because it is a Pro-Slavery District, a majority of whose electors are just as nearly Rebels as they dare be. Many of them are to-day in the Rebel armies; more are engaged in smuggling arms, equipments, medicines, clothing, &c., into Dixie; and Mr. Calvert was elected in June, '61, by 4,467 votes to 4,305 for his Rebel-sympathizing competitor, Harris; while at the State Election, four months later, Howard, "Peace," had 5,388 votes for Governor to 4,978 for Bradford, "Union." That District would prefer to be represented at Richmond rather than Washington, and we shall be glad to hear that the Copperhead it will doubtless choose turns his face toward the seat of Government to which his heart is attracted.

GOV. GAMBLE, of Missouri, is the well known commander of the Union rear-guard in that State. He is a Bell-Everett Whig of the most conservative stripe, and was placed in the chair of State expressly to stop the rising tide of 'Radicalism.' He has been more influential, we believe, than any other man in procuring the appointment of Gen. Schofield to the command of the Western Department. Yet this same Gov. Gamble, in his response to the New-York delegates to the Ship Canal Convention on Saturday, plainly indicated his conviction that Missouri is to be saved to the Union by ridding her of Slavery, there being no other way. Of course, this means that Slavery is to be sent adrift *now*, while the peril is imminent; not some years hence, when the danger will have passed or the ruin be complete. Thus another Balaam remains to bless the cause he was sent to curse.

If the Rebellion is crushed, Slavery is bound to die. Though not particularly lovely in their lives, in their deaths they cannot be divided. Neither the Abolitionists, nor President Lincoln, nor any one else especially, can monopolize the credit of this most desirable consummation. Let us then move straight on to save the Republic by the most direct and effectual means, and Slavery, Haman-like, will die the death it had decreed for the Union.

TENDERNESS FOR NEGROES.

The Troy Times says that a "Committee of colored men, from that city, waited upon Gov. Seymour, last week, and asked him whether he would favor the organization of regiments of black men. He replied that he should not; saying that he had too much sympathy for the blacks to do so, as the position they must occupy would be one of extreme danger, and would lead to dreadful and unnecessary sacrifice of life."

—Now it is undoubtedly true that enlisting for the War involves danger, and that some of those who go to fight for the Union are likely to get hurt. But this does not relieve Whites from the necessity of going; and why should it shield Blacks? If you draft Whites away to fight the Rebels, how shall you refuse to let Blacks volunteer for the same service? Here are two citizens, of whom one wants to go to the war while the other would rather not; and you force the man to go who would rather stay at home—he being White; and refuse to let the other go, because he is Black. We hold this absurd in itself, and every way wrong. Let all go first who are willing, then draft so many more as may be needed. But it is wrong to make one man go who would rather not, while you make one stay at home who would rather go.

There will be no "extreme danger" for Blacks. We happen to have a large balance of prisoners on the right side of the account just now, and mean to keep it there. The Rebels will not begin butchering Black prisoners while this balance remains unliquidated.

OLD VIRGINIA.

We note with hearty satisfaction the general slaughter of our old Whig friends at the Rebel election on the 28th ult. in Virginia. Flournoy for Governor, Imboden for Lieutenant, A. R. Boteler and nearly all the Whigs running for Congress, are wiped out. Wm. C. Rives is the only notable exception.

This is eminently just. The original Secessionists well know that their present Whig allies are only Disunionists because they are cowards. They dare not trust them, while in their inmost hearts they respect John M. Botts and Lemuel J. Bowden. Let the Rebellion triumph, and the Whigs of Old Virginia will be under the feet of their implacable enemies for two generations.

John Letcher is also beaten for Congress. This is most righteous. He is at heart no Disunionist, and only believes in Slavery as a contrivance for the aggrandizement of the Democratic party. His descent from the Chief Magistracy of a great and loyal State to ignominious privacy in a curtailed, disrupted, devastated Rebel concern, has been steep and sudden. Let him lie in the bed he has made!

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The twelfth volume of this able American periodical begins with the July number. Steadily increasing in popularity since its present publishers, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, assumed its management, it has now a circulation of nearly 40,000, and numbers among its regular contributors such names as Emerson, Agassiz, Holmes, Lowell, Harriett Beecher Stowe, Whittier, and others scarcely less eminent. Its stereotyped volumes are a valuable repository of original papers on a very great variety of subjects, and its monthly issues have a genuine freshness and fitness to the hour. If it is a good test, as it certainly is, of the standing of a magazine that it attracts and introduces new writers, the names of Higginson, of Gail Hamilton, and of the lamented Winthrop, are evidence enough of what The Atlantic has thus accomplished. Nor can a better proof of the popular estimation in which it is held be given than the demand for a publication in separate volumes of many of the serial papers that first appeared in its pages, such as The Autocrat, Elsie Venner, Agassiz's Methods, The Minister's Wooing, Life in the Open Air, Agnes of Sorrento, Out-Door Papers, and others. That it will sustain its high character so creditable as well as so encouraging to the literature of this country, there is no doubt so long as it is under its present management. As among its chiefest merits also let us not forget that it has honestly held and freely declared its own opinions, on other than literary questions, and that while it has won for itself in literature a position which no other American magazine has reached, it has consistently spoken true words for Liberty and Progress. It fully deserves the success it has achieved.

—M. D. Conway, in one of his letters from London, says: "Last night, at a very fashionable party, I saw Shirley Brooks, author of 'Aspen Court,' who is known and detested by many of us as the tory writer against us in *Punch*, conversing in the most earnest manner, for half an hour, with Miss Sarah P. Remond, who, although a very bright and cultivated lady, is of what would be deemed in America the most unconstitutional color. These anomalies which meet us constantly in this country are the hardest things to get used to. We should sadly blunder if we supposed that those here who are in favor of our recognizing the South, and say they would be in America, are Pro-Slavery."

GIVE US BED-SACKS—GIVE US BLANKETS.—The Sanitary Commission sends to the Women's Central Relief Association for the above articles; and also for

Quilts,	Jelly,
Socks,	Bay Rum,
Wrappers,	Beef and Milk,
Musquito Netting,	Wines,
Prepared Vegetables,	Liquors,
Crackers,	Fans.

Let all knit, who can, and let the rest make bed-sacks, quilts, and wrappers. The call is loud. Women, let us work for the men who fight.

Our country friends will please forward at once all cotton garments which they may have on hand.

E. COLLINS, No. 19 Cooper Union.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

The Gross Assault of the 22d of May—Description of the Works Assaulted—The Bravery of Our Troops—The Slaughter and Its Results—Unexpected Strength of the Rebel Fortifications—Valor and Determination of our Army.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LAKE LAUREL, MISSISSIPPI, May 26, 1863.

The 22d of May, 1863, will be always remembered as a day of hard facing and Fortum Elysee.

On the one side was a confused battlemass and disorder, stretching a natural chain of most formidable earthworks, the outcome of a month's toil, and defended by the remnant of the great Army of the Mississippi, numbering in 10,000 or 20,000 men. On the other was a vast army, the conqueror of five battle fields, and wrought to the highest pitch of success. The history of the Sun that of a harvesten siteings by a physical army to the rim of the Rebel—Rebel fortifications in the world. The defeats and successes of the rebel arms were worthy of the best days of the Crusades or the Grand Army!

Much comes will doubtless be attached to our Gettysburg and Vicksburg, the attack on the 22d. It will be argued against him, first, that Vicksburg was not invested, and that it was a mere sortie, only a question of time; second, that those fortifications, gentlemen of the navy, were not assaulted by us. Both in point of fact neither of these assertions was absolutely true. For would venture to not agree to prove that Vicksburg was not invested with Loring's Division and the remnant of Pemberton's, which the army which retreated from Jackson? What refreshments might come, and what could, was a question which no man could prove. It was certain, on the other hand, that the army of Vicksburg was actively demoralized, and our own troops had already stormed and carried Jackson, and had defeated Pemberton twice.

The attack may be looked upon as a heavy reconnaissance in force, and as such it was, in the army's opinion. The structure of the forts could not be satisfactorily determined by the eyesight of our service. It turned out that the interior of at least one of the forts could not be reconnoitred after it was taken by rifle pits in the rear, that it could not be taken promptly, as partisans defended its interior. I take a great deal of pleasure that the interior were not known until the time of the assault, and that the assaulting party, in the rear, knew they would be able to hold out. From all accounts of the Brigades at my command, it appears that they fought under Vicksburg provisions for nearly two months. Under these circumstances, who can blame that the course adopted was not a wise one?

THE ATTACK ON THE FORTS.

About 8 o'clock on the 19th, Sherman's corps was within five miles of Vicksburg, on the Jackson and Bridgeport road. McPherson was coming up on the Big Black, opposite Black River bridge, and McClernand had diverged to the left, near the Hare, and had taken a road which ran to the rear of Sherman's, and was advancing to a position on the extreme left. A heavy rain came on, and the "Big Black" still rose, awaiting the completion of a pontoon, under supervision of Colonel Wright. Although the rain was pushed forward with the greatest energy during the night, it was found impossible for the pontoons until then. Anticipating that Sherman's corps might be before us, and perhaps enter Vicksburg with us, orders were given to march on the three guard of cavalry, under Maj. Mudd.

During the night, Sherman's corps lay in a cottage near St. Albans, where we met an unsophisticated Miss of 16 who said she was so prejudiced that she was Yankee, so close in the rear of the rebelles, that she had been compelled to accompany the infantrists to the behind that she was were Northerner in disguise, from the sight of Lincoln's guards lurking could undoubtedly but, and we left her still endeavoring to find some opportunity to escape. Sherman was parted company with the cavalry, and rode forward to G. P. Ransom's military headquarters, in a near commissary of the rifle we were playing, or the enemies' outposts with Chickasaw Bayou. Under any other circumstances the ride would have been delightful. The road, as the name indicates, follows the windings of a ridge which overlooks the Bayou for several. Wooded undulations, hillocks, and the waters of the Bayou lay the prospect on the sides.

A long cloud of dust in the distance, at first supposed to be that of Rebel cavalry, proved to be Sherman's advance guard, and Sherman's corps was accepted in taking camp ground for the solution and reconnoitering of the rebel position. Gen. Wood's brigade of Blair's division was advanced to the high hills overlooking the river, some two miles to the north of the city. One high fortification jutted far into the Bayou, and seemed to be the most efficient of the batteries that alarmed us our movements as they attempted to pass the river side. With a feeling of confusion, I recorded the fortifications overlooking the rebel Milliken's Bend and Young's Point on the one hand, and the thunder, gloomy with forest and swamp, of the Sun of Destruction. Adds the rebel batteries, forwarding every and church which our enemies had constructed with so much skill and labor, and had already fallen into our hands.

THE PASSAGE OF THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

One of the most dashing exploits of the siege that we this journal of Lieutenant Commander Walke, by that gallant officer, across an open space of half mile, commanded by the rebel batteries, and which yield silence some guns which were annoying the Brigade of Blair and Sherman. To obtain the silence, Lieutenant was compelled to run the gauntlet. At sixteen o'clock, the gunboat was seen drawing his anker, he neared forward at a full speed, followed by the rebel batteries. Soon the rebel fire was the battery at full speed and the booming of musketry and rolling of artillery. But a stone was in the Cox Ferry, and the gunboat was lost in the effects of the wound, but held out until out of range of the fire of the rebel batteries.

An assault along the entire line had been ordered for the 22d day. It was constituted as follows: Gen. Sherman's division, that nothing more than a Blair was advancing, and Gen. Blair's division, the front wave, if anything, sweeper of assault and was assaulting the rear, the other quarter, and the prominence further. In Gen. Blair's division the fight was the most severe, and the most bloody of the battle. Gen. F. Smith the center, Ewing the right, the right wing, Gen. Blair, the assaulting column was exposed to a terrific fire from the breastworks and the rifles. Nevertheless, notwithstanding, an occupation of the 13th infantry, to the number of 500, succeeded in gaining the edge of the parapet, but found themselves unsupported, and without support, and, of course, any attempt to enter the works was rendered impossible.

The loss of the battalion was terrible; 85 men were killed and 200 wounded, and the rest were promoted officers. Capt. Washington, who was in command, was wounded, and it is said he was left behind at the edge of the fort. During the night the Rebels came out and captured him. At least so people it was and known whether he was dead or alive. During the entire action the loss in killed and wounded amounted to not far from 500, being the heaviest loss there for suffered by any brigade. Elsewhere in the army the loss in killed and wounded was small. In fact so general attack unsuccessful.

Gen. Leigh, who had assumed the command of Harrow's Brigade in Gen. Osterhaus's Division, on the left, had to retreat owing to the breakwater in the enemy, but found himself fain to be with an alarm perpendicular wall of earth that rendered all further progress simply impossible. In the second assault, he was struck on the left side of the face with what appeared to be a grape-shot, and although he dangerously wounded was rendered here by some fresh is a brief rumors of the condition of affairs on Tuesday evening. Its fortification had been taken, although in one quarter, at least, a desperate attempt had been made with great loss of life.

During Wednesday and Thursday, steady efforts were made. In one case artillery skirmish between the opposing batteries, and a constant cannon.

The Rebel military hardly replied at all, and then with a feeble fire. The Rebel batteries were in many cases within a hundred yards of the fortifications, and had fired with a few as to compel us to retire to shelter their guns. The silence of the sieges, it is said, is due to the fire of our batteries, and the gallantry of the soldiers.

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

which occupied a position on the left, since the 19th, had been constantly pressing forward without any resistance, and, on the 19th, had succeeded in gaining a skirmishing and commanding. The success of the ground to the front, which was overlooking by both and various, made his progress necessarily slow. The nature of the ground was such that it was impossible to artillery or loaded wagons.

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Gen. Blair's division was in the front, and had lines two miles extended to the north, and fell back for a distance of 2 miles, and was ordered to the rear, by defiance which could only have been carried by a force of 20,000 men. The rebels had a fortification which could place until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday. The rebels had a chosen work for the assault, and had prepared for the occasion. Gen. Blair's brigade was held in reserve. Gen. Sherman's division was in the front, and had lost 2,000 men in the battle of the 19th, and 5th and 6th, in front, the 35th and 5th Ohio, and 5th Iowa, and 5th Illinois, and 5th killed and 125 wounded. The loss is probably overestimated, the 5th Iowa, and 5th Illinois, and 5th Ohio, and 5th killed and 125 wounded. Col. Abbot of the 5th was killed; also Lieutenant Colonel Wright, of the 5th Illinois, gallantry, and in the course of the action received a wound in the thigh, and died from it in a few days. Gen. Sherman was wounded in the arm.

Gen. Blair's division was not engaged. His old regiment, the 13th Ohio, was left behind in charge of prisoners. Gen. Blair's loss in killed and wounded amounted to 1,000 killed, 7 wounded; 52 prisoners killed, 79 wounded. The 13th Ohio lost 85 killed and 200 wounded. The loss in prisoners was 52 killed, 79 wounded

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863.

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WAR ASPECTS.

Though we have not hitherto been sanguine, we now feel more than hopeful that Vicksburg is a lost stronghold to the Rebels. Gen. Blair's extensive reconnoissance proves that Johnston is not on the point of assailing Grant's besieging army, though it is universally known that Gen. Pemberton is reduced to the last straits, alike for food and ammunition, but more especially for the vitally important article of percussion caps. Both Johnston and Jeff. Davis knew, at least a fortnight since, that Pemberton must be relieved by this time, or Vicksburg must fall; they promised to bring One Hundred Thousand Men to his rescue within a fortnight; the time has passed; the relief is not at hand; and we think Vicksburg must soon surrender. At least, such is the present probability.

But the Rebel chiefs are not asleep; and, if unable to save Vicksburg, they will endeavor to avenge its fall. To this end, Johnston is probably now well on his way to strike a sudden and unexpected blow at Banks before Port Hudson on the one side, or at Memphis, in order to obstruct afresh the navigation of the Mississippi, on the other. Or it is even possible, as has been apprehended at Murfreesboro', that he will rapidly reënforce Gen. Bragg, and attempt to overwhelm Rosecrans and take Nashville. In one quarter or another, we may be sure Johnston, if unable to save Vicksburg, is intent on breaking the effect of its fall.

If Kirby Smith from upper Louisiana has indeed reënforced Port Hudson with the bulk of his army—as the Richmond journals by telegraph report, and we are unable positively to deny, though no such event has occurred up to the 31st ult.,—Gen. Banks has at least his hands full, and must proceed very cautiously. He has probably not more than Twenty Thousand men, to besiege a naturally strong and well fortified post, defended by from Seven to Ten Thousand. He has probably the advantage in ammunition, as he certainly has in position and force. He may need help before his task can be fully accomplished, but his chance of success seems hopeful according to the latest direct account which will be found in detail in another article.

As to the Rebel army of Virginia, it is doubtless intent on mischief: precisely *what* mischief is not yet apparent. It it is indeed moving by divisions toward Gordonsville, we should infer that Lee meditates another foray through West Virginia—which was found so feebly held by us last month—and probably an advance in force on Pittsburgh. That city is known to be a great manufactory of ordnance and ordnance stores for the Union armies; it is rich in everything the Rebels need; and they have probably as few friends there to be injured by its sack as in any large city between Providence and San Francisco. We do not yet feel assured that Lee is making a decided movement at all; but if he is, he is probably intent on Pittsburgh in one direction or Norfolk in the other. And, though Pittsburgh is the more distant and less accessible, its capture, though but for a day, would so gratify the Rebels as well as replenish their scanty stores, that we shall not be surprised if it is attempted.

We are manifestly on the eve of decisive events. The Rebels must beat us now, before the forthcoming National draft takes effect, or they *know* that their case is hopeless.

IF VICKSBURG SHOULD FALL.

The Federal Administration with its War management has had to bear the obloquy and odium of much abortive effort, ill success and popular disappointment. Friend and foe—the former, perhaps, a little the more severely—have alike pitched into it on every fair occasion, and opportunities have certainly been abundant. It has been blamed for every reverse it could and many it could not have avoided. The loyal Millions have not unreasonably said to it—"We have given you all you asked—we ask of you in return but one thing, Success—and, that failing, we shall hold you responsible. We don't want excuses nor apologies—we demand victories and conquests, and shall condemn you if they are not forthcoming. Hurry them up!"

We have united in these exactions, and we now, in common fairness, interpose a suggestion—that *Success, if achieved, be praised as Failure has been blamed.* Do not charge all failures on the Administration and credit all successes wholly to the Armies, but let the rule which prevailed in adversity be held good also in prosperity.

The disgrace of Bull Run was purely Military, yet the Administration shared the reproach, and justly; for it was bound to take care that superannuated, incapable, unfaithful, half-hearted leaders should not have had control of our preparations and combinations for that first serious trial of strength with the Rebels. So with other blunders, mischances, and reverses The People rightly said: "It is your business, Messrs. President and Cabinet, to take care that our sons and brothers are not sacrificed to Military incapacity or treachery; and, whenever they are, we shall hold *you* responsible." And this, with reasonable limitations, is as it should be.

Now, if Vicksburg shall really fall, and the Mississippi be opened, with no countervailing disaster on our part, the Rebellion will have received a staggering, we trust a mortal blow, and the Administration will deserve a large measure of credit therefor. It is no easy task to keep such vast armies as ours supplied with everything indispensable to their efficiency, especially when some of them can only be reached by a long circuit at a heavy cost of time; whereas the Rebel communications and lines of defense are far shorter than ours, and Jeff. Davis, sitting in the telegraph office at Richmond, can talk with all his Generals this side of the Mississippi as though they were gathered around his dinner-table. Until recently, he could have directed the movement of troops in Texas as readily as in Virginia, but this is now no more, as we trust his clutch on the Mississippi soon is to be. Half a Million soldiers defending his empire are fully equal to twice as many surrounding and from all sides assailing it. And if Grant shall be enabled to reduce Vicksburg and Banks Port Hudson while no staggering blow is dealt to the Union cause in any other quarter, it will surely not be because the Rebels are asleep or apathetic, but because the disposition of our various armies, in accordance with orders from Washington, was so skillful as to afford our desperate foes no chance.

Again we say, As we have all blamed the Administration for failures when incurred, let us credit it for triumphs if achieved. And when the history of this war comes to be truly written, we trust it will appear that Grant has been re-enforced and supplied and sustained throughout so promptly, amply, zealously, as to reflect great credit on the Government without detracting one iota from his own merits or those of his gallant army.

HOOKER'S ARMY.

The great event of the week in the Army of the Potomac is the fierce cavalry fight of Tuesday near Rappahannock Station. It having become known to Gen. Hooker that the Rebel cavalry under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart were preparing for a bold raid into Union territory, Gen. Pleasanton, now commanding the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, was requested to look into the business. It will be seen by accounts in another column that Gen. Pleasanton lost no time in making his observations. Hastily assembling a force sufficient for his purpose, he dashed across the Rappahannock, and fell like a thunderbolt upon the astonished Rebels just as they were about taking the saddle for their great raid. The fight is represented to have been the most desperate cavalry encounter of the war, a hand-to-hand contest, in which the saber on our side and the revolver on the other did the work. After an hour or two of wavering fortune, our men got the better of the foe, driving them five or six miles and strewing the ground with their killed and wounded. From the accounts thus far received, we judge this to have been a most important move. It is quite certain that the Rebels, urged by their newspapers and desperate under the gloomy prospects for Vicksburg and Port Hudson, had determined upon a dash into Pennsylvania, not for the absolute benefit to be gained, but to avenge themselves for Grierson's famous "canvass of the State" in Mississippi; and got up steam among their intervention friends abroad. Under the strong pressure of adversity, it is not to be doubted that they would have done a great deal of mischief, and it is *fortunate* that the vigilance of our commanders has scotched, if not killed, the enterprise. We have to regret the loss of many brave officers and men in this bloody encounter; but there can be no doubt that the Rebels have lost in far greater proportion, as our artillery in two or three instances had full sweep at their congregated ranks.

Of the movements near Fredericksburg, we have little that is definite. The Rebels contented themselves with looking in silence upon the maneuvers of our troops since the recrossing of Friday until Tuesday afternoon, when they opened several batteries upon our works and men, on the plain south of Fredericksburg, on the Rebel side of the river; they also tossed a few shells over to the Falmouth side of the river, but the work lasted only a few minutes, and seemed to have no definite purpose. Beyond doubt some interesting and important movements are in progress in Hooker's army—something more than merely finding out Lee's position—but at this moment we are not in a position to speak more definitely. One thing seems certain, the Army of the Potomac is not going to rust in inactivity.

VICKSBURG AND PORT HUDSON.

Our letters from Gen. Grant's army bring the record of his brilliant campaign up to the close of May, and telegraphic advices continue it several days later. There was a rumor in Rosecrans's army on Tuesday that the town had surrendered, but it lacks confirmation.

We have a brief account of Gen. Blair's expedition over the Yazoo country, north and east of Vicksburg. After a scouting march of more than a week, he returned on the 2d without losing a man. Nothing was seen of Joe Johnston. A number of bridges, grist mills, and cotton gins were destroyed, and also much cotton belonging to the Confederacy. The country was full of agricultural wealth—cattle, sheep, hogs, and flourishing crops. Hundreds of negroes came into Blair's lines. A letter of the 3d states that Gen. Osterhaus is on the west side of the Black River Bridge with his entire division, watching Gen. Joe Johnston, who appeared there on the 1st and 2d inst., with 5,000 infantry and some cavalry. Shots were exchanged, and the Rebels retired. Johnston is said to have 18,000 men, poorly armed and deficient in artillery. Our gunboats ran up to Yazoo City several days ago, and destroyed much property. Several Rebel transports were seen further up the Sun Flower and Tallahatchie, which temporarily escaped. Communication with Gen. Banks is kept up on the Louisiana shore. The formidable batteries along the Mississippi on the first line above the water batteries are all silenced, save one at the extreme upper part of Vicksburg. One of our surgeons just released from Richmond is of the opinion, from what he saw and heard in his journey and at Richmond, that the Rebels despair of saving Vicksburg, but that they will probably try to seize and hold some other point on the Mississippi. Telegrams to Cincinnati say that our losses have been much exaggerated—that since the crossing of the Mississippi the whole number will not exceed 7,000. At the latest accounts, as we write, everything is favorable for Grant's complete success, and the fall of Vicksburg cannot long be delayed.

From a gentleman fully conversant with affairs at Port Hudson and in the Department of the Gulf, who arrived here on Monday, from New-Orleans, we learn some interesting facts of the situation of Gen. Banks's army and its prospects. Our informant left Port Hudson late in the evening of Sunday, the 31st ult. There had been no fighting of consequence since the assault of the 27th, but Gen. Banks had been industriously and rapidly contracting his lines and approaching the Rebel works. The wings of our army rested on or very near the river, both above and below, and there was no possibility of reënforcements reaching the beleaguered garrison. Gen. Banks had made up his mind to take the place, and he had the men and means to do it. The contest on the 27th was very desperate and very bloody, the Rebels fighting with the most reckless courage, and our men being not a whit behind in daring and pluck. Our informant corroborates the good accounts heretofore given of the conduct of the colored soldiers. These sable warriors provoked the most frenzied hatred on the other side, and the Rebels bent all their energies to their annihilation. And since the fight they have missed no chance to kill negro pickets. In one instance, they pounced upon a single black sentry, captured and forthwith hung him. The bloody instruction was quickly improved, for almost within the hour some negroes got hold of a Rebel picket and swung him up in full sight. All the stories about Kirby Smith coming to the relief of Port Hudson are probably erroneous. Smith is no doubt in Texas somewhere, or possibly in Western Louisiana; certainly nowhere near Port Hudson, nor could he get across if he were opposite. Col. Grierson is "slashing around," as the Hoosiers say, and was at last accounts up between Port Hudson and Vicksburg, tearing up railroads, destroying bridges, hunting for Confederate stores, and "canvassing the State" generally. It was understood that Joe Johnston was at Jackson on the 27th, but had no force worth bringing against Grant. We regret to learn that Gen. Sherman, wounded at Port Hudson, is hardly expected to live. The weather is terribly hot, and the place very dry and dusty. (A Rebel report says he is dead.)

An official report from Gen. Banks, dated at Port Hudson, May 30, has been received at the War Department. He says his losses from the 23d to the 30th, in killed, wounded, and missing, are about 1,000. This is a lower figure than previous reports warranted the public in expecting. Gen. Banks pays the highest tribute to the courage, steadiness, and soldierly qualities of the negro troops.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The advertisement first printed in our last for Four Thousand Tuns of American Railroad Iron wherewith to commence laying the track of the Great Pacific Railroad marks an era in our country's history and progress that we cannot suffer to pass without remark. It is the best possible refutation of the idle and malicious tales in circulation importing that this great enterprise is not to be pressed vigorously and steadily to its completion, but is to be somehow rendered subordinate to personal interests and sinister purposes.

Regarding the Pacific Railroad as not merely the boldest and grandest but as the most important and beneficent undertaking of our time, and believing that it will, with the generous aid accorded it by Congress, prove highly remunerative to its stockholders, we are anxious that it should be pressed forward with such energy that the days spent in its construction shall not exceed in number the miles of its length; and we believe every dollar of the stock will be taken and duly paid up by our own people if the opportunity to do so be fairly and fully afforded them. Let it be built with cash in hand, and everything bought at cash prices, and we shall confidently expect not merely that it will pay good dividends from the day of its completion, but that the first completed third of it—that which stretches from the Missouri to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains—will pay a fair interest on its cost, even before the residue is constructed.

—Let this work be constructed—as we are assured it will be—with a single eye to the great National interests involved in its success and with rigid economy in its disbursements, and it will prove an honor to our country and to the Nineteenth Century.

MEXICO.

The news of the fall of Puebla and the capture of the entire Mexican army, which we published about a week ago, was, as we expected, but too true. The Mexican account of the affair, which reached San Francisco on Monday, confirms all the important details. The Mexicans have lost their strongest fortress and their best army. The invader of their country will by this time have appeared before their capital, and there is no shadow of hope that the City of Mexico will long escape the sad fate of Puebla.

The obscurity in the former reports, which induced some of our cotemporaries to regard them as French inventions, is now dissipated. It seems that the French for some time had fully encircled the city and cut off the communication between Ortega and Comonfort more completely than was generally supposed to be the case. Gen. Comonfort having failed to cut his way through with supplies, the garrison and population were reduced to starvation, and their ammunition entirely gave out. On the two days preceding the surrender the French were again repulsed before Fortress Carmen, a fact which may have given rise to the rumors of the raising of the siege and the retreat of the French army to Orizaba.

The Mexicans show as yet no intention of giving up the struggle. They are, of course, more embittered against the French than ever, and have ordered all the French residents of the capital to leave within eight days. They have declared their determination to defend the approaches to their capital to the last, and to drive the invaders of their country back. The guerrilla war is, therefore, likely to continue, even if the City of Mexico should —as we expect it will—soon fall into the hands of the French. In the chances of such a war there is some small ray of hope for the Mexican people. Russia is learning in Poland what the patriotism of a people can achieve even against overwhelming numbers, and France herself has a recollection of a guerrilla war in Spain that has its lesson for the present attempt to subjugate Mexico.

It is a singular coincidence that while Louis Napoleon is calling upon every Government of Europe, and even upon Powers like Turkey and Persia, to second his efforts for restoring the suppressed nationality of Poland, he is trying to create a Poland in America. The sympathy, however, which the cause of the Mexicans is already eliciting in both North and South America is a guaranty that even if her subjugation should be now consummated, she may not have to wait so long as Poland has for a resurrection.

DELAWARE.

The great Union Mass Meeting at Dover on Tuesday was presided over by Gov. CANNON, and addressed by JAMES M. SCOVEL, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, HENRY WINTER DAVIS, Gen. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, and others. The Hon. N. B. SMITHERS reported the platform, which was unanimously adopted as follows:

Resolved, By the loyal people of the State of Delaware, in mass assemblage met, that in this contest we know no issues except the preservation or destruction of the American Union; that we recognize no parties save those that are for our country or against it.

Resolved, That there is no interest which is not subservient to the public good, no right of person or property which is not subordinate to the public safety.

Resolved, That to the Administration is intrusted the maintenance of the unity of the Great Republic, and that this war should not terminate until the flag of the United States shall wave in undisputed supremacy over the whole land.

Resolved, That to this end we invoke the National Government to employ all the means in its power, having regard only to the usages of civilized warfare.

Resolved, That we will not at its measures, nor embarrass its operations by collateral issues; but, having full confidence in its integrity and capacity, and asking only that it shall save the national life, at whatever cost of men and money, we pledge to its support the coöperation of our arms, our means, and our votes.

MISSOURI.

The Commercial has a letter from St. Louis, which apprises us that Gen. Sterling Price's seat in the Constitutional Convention has been filled, and by an Emancipationist! Price was elected two years ago without opposition. The letter says:

"The success of the Radical Emancipationists in electing their candidates in several Districts to fill vacancies, occasioned in the State Convention by the resignation and expulsion of Rebel members, is one of the most extraordinary signs of the progress of Radicalism yet witnessed. In McDonald County, Cape Girardeau County, Webster County, Chariton County, and one or two others, Radicals are elected. In the Chariton District, the new delegate succeeds no less a personage than Sterling Price, who was elected two years ago without opposition. Now Chariton gives Winslow, Radical 240 plurality, and 113 majority (over all), in a poll of about half its former vote—a large turn out for a special election. These results have been achieved in counties where there are no soldiers to interfere with the free voice of voters and where the voting is *viva voce*, and every Radical is therefore known to his Pro-Slavery neighbors. Several other delegates have resigned, and elections are to be held on the 10th inst. to fill the vacancies. The Radicals have brought out Judge Henry B. Boston of Kansas City as a candidate whose publicly-avowed platform is Emancipation without compensation."

And this is the true "Border-State platform."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 4, 1863.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following regulations concerning the assessment of taxes on articles manufactured and delivered to the United States, under contracts made prior to July 1, 1862:

Assessors are instructed in future not to assess any tax on such articles; but they will require manufacturers of such articles to make returns, as heretofore, of the whole number or quantity manufactured, delivered and accepted by the Government, and the return must be accompanied with a certificate of the proper officer of the Government that they have been so delivered and accepted under contracts made prior to July 1, 1862.

Collectors are instructed not to enforce the collection of taxes which have been already assessed, but not paid on such articles. But manufacturers in such cases will be required to furnish, as heretofore, the evidence required by the regulations of this office, so far as applicable. This evidence must be submitted to this office for examination, and when approved, the amount of the claim allowed will be credited on the account of the collector to whom the taxes are charged.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 4, 1863.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 8, 1863.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

Commissioner Lewis has made the following important decision:

By schedule B of the Excise Law, one of the subjects of stamp duty is an entry of any goods, wares or merchandise at any Custom-House, either for consumption or warehousing not exceeding $100 in value, in which case the stamp duty is 25 cents; when the goods exceed $100, and do not exceed $500 in value, the duty is 50 cents; when the value exceeds $500, the duty is $1.

In the treaty with Great Britain made June 5, 1854, called the Reciprocity Treaty, it is stipulated that certain articles, principally agricultural products, shall not be subject to import. The language of the treaty in this particular is: "The articles enumerated in the schedule hereunto annexed, being the growth and produce of the aforesaid British Colonies or of the United States, shall be admitted into each country respectively free of duty." One of the last clauses in the schedule provides that the stamp duties imposed by the foregoing schedule, B, on manifests, bills of lading, and passage tickets, shall not apply to steamboats or other vessels plying between ports of the United States and ports in British North America.

This proviso shows that the subject of the trade between ports of the United States and ports of the British Provinces was considered by Congress in passing the law, and there was no room to doubt that it was also considered by the Committees of the two Houses in preparing and maturing the bill, which it is well known was long in preparation, and thoroughly discussed in every point. It cannot be supposed to be, in any important provision, the product of hasty legislation. The existence of the Reciprocity treaty could not have escaped the attention of the Committee which had the bill in charge nor of the members of either branch of the Legislature whose immediate constituents were interested in maintaining the faith of the treaty.

I am warranted, therefore, in assuming that Congress deliberately imposed this duty on entries with the treaty fully in view, and that if there is any conflict between the provisions of the act and the stipulations of the treaty, that conflict was seriously purposed and was not inadvertent or accidental. If there is a conflict, then a question of unusual gravity arises. That question is whether an act of Congress that requires the levy of a duty which an existing treaty declares shall not be levied, shall be carried into effect by the Executive officers of the Government, or whether, holding themselves bound by the conditions of the treaty as constituting a rule of municipal law of superior obligation, they will refuse to obey the statute as being without authority.

As to that question, I do not propose to enter upon its consideration precipitately, or to go out of the way to meet it. I must first be convinced that there is an obvious, unquestionable, certain conflict between the stipulations of the treaty and the requisitions of the statute, before I shall deem myself warranted in giving instructions to Collectors of the Internal Revenue as to which of two laws, each emanating from constitutional sources, shall be deemed paramount in the execution of their duties. I have deliberately considered the subject, and I am not prepared to say that there is any conflict between the treaty and the statute.

The duties contemplated by the treaty are clearly frontier duties or customs. Those imposed by the statute are stamp duties. The subjects of the customs are foreign products entering the ports of the country. The subjects of the stamp duties are for the most part written or printed instruments used in the ordinary business of the country. A stamp on a port entry is no more a duty on the goods described in the paper, than a stamp on a conveyance is a tax on the lands granted by the deed. The instrument used is but a vehicle of the law used in the transportation or transfer of property, or in carrying out the contracts of the parties concerned, that may bear an appropriate burden of duty without the subject of commercial transactions or contract being touched by it. The tax ordered must be paid either by the buyer or the seller, or both, and the necessity of such payment may enter into the consideration of the parties in making their bargain, but that is a consequence necessarily attendant on all taxes. The stamp duty on entries of grain from Canada may affect its price slightly in the market, but only incidentally and not directly. An inconsiderable increase in the cost of transportation or of tolls on the New-York canals would affect it much more seriously.

An agreement with Great Britain that Canadian breadstuffs shall be admitted into ports of the United States free of duty does not import that they shall be exempt from inland regulations relating to their receipts and transit, or to the expenses to which those regulations may subject them. It is true, indeed, that regulations might be made that would seriously embarrass the trade with the British Provinces and interfere with the objects of the treaty, and if such should appear to be the deliberate purpose of Congress in an act passed ostensibly as a tax law, Great Britain might have reason to complain, but even in such cases—in the silence of any complaint, officially, and of the recognition of its reasonableness by the executive head of our Government, it would be assuming more authority than I see any title for if this Bureau were to take upon itself to interfere between the high contracting parties, and to release the agents of the Government from their obligations to collect a tax imposed by act of Congress.

But there is nothing tending to show that Congress contemplated the importation of free goods from Canada in the form of a stamp tax. Whatever may be the effect of the tax it is but an incident, and as such the way it may happen to operate is not a subject of legitimate objection. If the two species of tax are different, it is certain that the imposition of one cannot be considered a violation of an agreement not to levy the other, when no such violation was assigned. The one was clearly within the terms of the treaty. The other had no existence in this country as a national regulation at the date of the treaty, and there was certainly at that time no anticipation of its being brought into use during the ten years the treaty had to run.

The imposition of such a tax is not expressly forbidden by the conditions of the contract; and I do not see that any prohibition is implied.

The officers of the Internal Revenue are, therefore, instructed that the act of Congress requiring stamp entries must be enforced in relation to entries of free goods coming from Canada, as well as of goods coming from other foreign places.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that persons whose taxable income exceeds $10,000 are to be taxed at the rate of 5 per cent, whether the income is derived from property held by himself or partly from property held by trustees and Cestin que trust in cases where they live in different districts to make duplicate returns for transmission to the respective district with a view to ascertain the rate of duty to be imposed in case the Cestin que trust has other sources of income. The tax at the legal rate will be collected from the trustee and the Cestin que at their respective places of residence.

THE PRICE OF GOLD IN RICHMOND.

The latest quotation for gold in Richmond is $6, which is the highest price yet attained. Silver is quoted at $5 50.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 9, 1863.

THE LOYALTY OF THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, accompanied by his wife and daughter and Commissioner Dole, had an interview with the President this morning, at which Ross explained satisfactorily the reasons which induced the Cherokee Nation to join the Rebels last year. Ross stated that the Indians, now that the Rebel forces were gone from among them, had all returned to their allegiance, that the Grand Council had determined to send all Rebel Indians out of their nation, join arms with the United States in the present struggle, abolish Slavery throughout all the Cherokee Nation, and sign a treaty of amity and friendship with the United States. The President said there would be no need of a new treaty, as the old one had not been abrogated. The annuity which would have been paid to the Cherokees had they remained loyal, about $80,000, will not be paid over, but their regular annuity will recommence at once.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 10, 1863.

THE ACCIDENT AT FORT LYON.

Though Fort Lyon is situated about two miles beyond Alexandria, the explosion was sensibly felt in that city and was distinctly heard here. Eight thousand six-pound cartridges were exploded, beside a large amount of small ammunition. Several men were thrown a hundred yards from the Fort, and one two hundred yards into the air. All his clothes were torn off him, but he escaped with slight injuries. Twenty minutes after the explosion the ambulance train of Capt. Morris was on the ground, and the wounded were on their way to the different hospitals in Alexandria.

The President and Secretary Stanton visited the scene of the accident to-day. The following is a correct list of the killed and injured so far as known, all belonging to the 3d Battalion of New-York Artillery. They are shockingly mangled:

KILLED.

Lieut. Leo Kuhne.	Ord. Lieut. Fred. Leber, B.
H. Hildebrand, D.	1st Sergt. J. King, A.
C. Ritter, B.	V. Emerich, E.
X. Helo, C.	A. Moritz, A.
Corp'l Entemann, E.	Sergt. E. Thiel, G.
Kuhn, E.	Bleiwald, D.
Chas. Shield, C.	J. Jones, A.
Kouse E. Dillman, C.	F. Lu[illegible], A.
Chas. Wendt, A.	— Weiteral, D.
	— Friedrichs, B.

INJURED.

Corp. Messenger, E. severely.	Private Magler, A.
Sergt. Chas. Born, B, leg.	Escher, A.
J. Eckert, leg, A.	Newbold, G.
Corp. J. Ribberger, C, leg amp.	Reuner, E.
J. Debold, D, burned.	Riesner, E.
Brevt. Lieut. Engels, slight.	Mrs. Hartmann, Adjutant's wife, arm.
1st Sgt. Weinbrenner, D, slt.	
Sergt. Goebel, C.	Chas. Riesner, E.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

Commissioner Lewis has made the following important decision in relation to the deduction of money paid for room rent from annual income:

Persons boarding and renting a room or rooms, and claiming in income return a deduction of the rent thereof, in lieu of rent of house, must be able to show that they occupy the rooms, as a house is usually occupied, for a home, i. e., for lodging, feeding, and maintaining their families. The rent of rooms leased as private apartments, and used as lodgings, as in hotels and boarding-houses, and not used for housekeeping purposes, is not held to be within the meaning of the clause, section 11, act March 3, 1863, allowing a deduction for house-rent, and by the equity of the statute for room rent, where rooms are used as a substitute for a house.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MONONGAHELA.

Gen. Brooks, formerly in command of a division in Gen. Sedgwick's Sixth Army Corps, whose resignation was tendered a short time since, but was subsequently withdrawn, has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Monongahela, consisting of that portion of Pennsylvania which lies west of the Laurel Ridge, with the eastern counties of Ohio, and the northern counties of Virginia. Gen. Brooks was a Brevet Major in the 3d U. S. Infantry when the war broke out, and in command of a body of troops in New-Mexico.

He was highly complimented for his success in rescuing his small force from the Rebels, and was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers in September, 1861.

He was in command of the Vermont Brigade, and was highly spoken of for his bravery at Lee's Mills, on Peninsula, as well as in every subsequent engagement.

He was wounded while heading a charge of the Vermonters during the seven days' fighting, but refused to leave his saddle until the army reached Harrison's Landing.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 4, 1863.

DECISIONS RESPECTING TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.

The following decisions have been made by the Secretary of the Treasury of questions arising from appeals made by importers from the decisions of Collectors relating to proper classifications under the Tariff act of July, 1862:

As to the width of silk velvets, the Secretary expresses the opinion that selvage, being manufactured and bought and sold with the velvet, is an integral part of the fabric, and should be included in computing the width, to ascertain the square yard.

Crape trimmings, understood by experts as silk and cotton trimmings, of which silk is the component material of chief value, are subject to a duty of 40 per centum.

American grown cotton imported from Havre, but not identified as such in accordance with the law and regulations of the Department, was properly charged a duty rate of one-half cent per pound.

Cotton bagging, understood to apply exclusively to articles used or suitable to be used for the baling of cotton, and also flax yarn, must each pay a duty of 35 per centum ad valorem.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 10, 1863.

THE TREACHERY OF THE MORMONS.

Col. Evans of the Second California Regiment, in a dispatch dated Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, April 17, while officially communicating a splendid victory over the Indians, repeats that the Mormons stood around the street corners in the town of Pleasant Grove and on the tops of houses and haystacks, complacently looking on and apparently well pleased at the prospect of six Gentile soldiers being murdered by 75 or 100 Indians. He adds:

"Comment is unnecessary, further than to say that Lieut. Honeyman believes, and thinks that he has *prima facie* evidence of the fact upon which to found his belief, that the savages were informed by the Mormons of his presence in the town with only five men, and, as they supposed, a wagon-load of provisions, and that it was an arrangement between some of the Mormons and the Indians to murder his little party, take the property, and divide the spoils."

RECONNOISSANCE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

A gentleman connected with the army, just returned from Martinsburg, Va., says a reconnoissance having been made as far as Strasburg, no enemy was discovered.

No apprehensions of a Rebel raid existed there. Our troops, however, are awake to all contingencies.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 10, 1863.

Recent semi-official telegrams from the rear of Vicksburg stated that Rebel deserters and prisoners named yesterday as the last day to which it was possible for the Rebels in the place to hold out.

The statement made in the private letters telegraphed you last night, that the works defending Vicksburg are much stronger than those at Sevastopol is not mere guess work. Admiral Porter, who was in the Crimea while the siege was in progress, declares this to be so.

Gen. Grant's Trenches Encircle the Stronghold—Famine at Work on the Garrison—Our Army Secure from Rear Attack—Blair's Expedition Successful—Four Hundred Prisoners and Two Guns Taken—A Truce to Hostilities—Fire Opened All Along the Line—Our Troops in Splendid Spirits—A Union Victory Assured.

From Our Special Correspondent.

IN REAR OF VICKSBURG, May 30, 1863.

Affairs in this vicinity have come to a pause since the memorable Friday of the 22d, not a pause of imbecile inactivity, but of vigilant and determined waiting. Our weapon is not now the bayonet, but the girdle of breast-works and rifle-pits. War is here now as deadly and remorseless as ever, but it is the Wan Demon of Famine, more than the Moloch of carnage. There is now a complete cordon of intrenched works around Vicksburg, extending to the river, at a distance of a mile and three quarters above the Court-House, to the extreme left of the army under Gen. Lauman.

We have a line of communication, short, direct, and comparatively unexposed to attack, through Warrenton and Chickasaw Bayou. The policy of our commanding officers is to destroy all the bridges, block up with felled trees all the roads, and in every way retard the approaches to Vicksburg through the arc of a concentric circle of twenty miles in the rear, so that Joe Johnston's army of reserve, if it should ever prove to be more than an army of "Gorgons, Hydras and Chimeras dire," will find it a task of some difficulty to unearth us. There is no serious apprehension of a fire in the rear for some time to come. Loring's Division, all that is left of it, is unquestionably much demoralized, and I doubt whether it could be brought again to face the victorious army of five battle-fields. Gen. Blair started some days since for Yazoo City, where the enemy is reported concentrating, with his old brigade under command of Col. Manter, and a portion of his present division. He is reported to have met the enemy in heavy force, to have routed him and taken two field-pieces and 400 prisoners.

Gen. Osterhaus, you know, is stationed with one brigade at Big Black Bridge. On the whole, I believe I am safe in saying that the surrender of Vicksburg is only a question of time. Tell me how long the besieged troops can subsist on quarter rations and avoid the necessity of eating shoe-leather, and I will tell you when they will capitulate. From statements of deserters it appears pretty well established that the larder is not likely to hold out for more than a month longer. Gen. Hovey has learned from a citizen of Vicksburg the precise position of the mill used to grind the corn for the army, and designs soon to take a tilt at it with his batteries. A day or two since, as a flag of truce was being sent across the lines, as if by a mutual understanding, although without any preconcerted arrangement, there was a general cessation of hostilities all along the line. The Butternuts swarmed up on their breastworks. The Blue Coats, prompted by the proverbial curiosity of the Yankee, charged across the ravines in a most unmilitary and unsanguinary assault; and Uncle Sam and King Cotton hob-nobbed together, as though the awful tragedy in which we are engaged were simply "sound and fury, signifying nothing." Gen. Greene, who played a principal part in that "fearful check" given to our arms at Port Gibson, was on this occasion visible to the naked eye, in great redundance of gray whiskers and moustache. He was of the opinion that we would have to leave in about five days. We have by this time exhausted even the days of grace. The hideous stains of battle had not yet been removed. The "tombless dead," as they fell among surging cannons and fusilades, still lay blackened and rotting under the bare Southern sky. Some had lain there two days in a living death. One poor fellow, whose name I have not learned, had been shot through the arm, and might have rejoined our army, but preferred to remain and bring water to his comrade, who had been shot through the leg, and could not move. Both will lose a limb, if life should be preserved. I do not know that blame attaches to any one for this delay. It is certainly much to be deplored.

Yesterday morning and evening a tremendous cannonade was opened along our whole lines, and from the gunboats. It was the savage exultations of a dozen 4ths of July. The war clouds rolling down rapidly filled the air and obscured the works of the enemy. The shots were generally thrown, I believe, over the Rebel redoubts, as far as possible into the heart of the city. From various sources we learn that our shells have done the enemy no little damage, destroying cattle, horses, and buildings, and frequently men. The women and children are burrowing through the bowels of the city, like the ancient Christians through the Catacombs of Rome. The entrance to this subterranean abode is directly beneath the high point known as the "Sky Parlor," not far from the Court-House. Last evening afforded a fine view of the bombardment of the mortar-boats, which the editor of *The Vicksburg Whig* thought the ladies of the city would so much enjoy beholding from their verandahs. The sight was one of the sublimest I have ever seen, and although a common one in the army, is doubtless novel to many of your readers. The evening might have been more favorable. For the moon, although subdued by a bank of clouds, was at its first quarter, and somewhat obscured the pyrotechnics. The first intimation that a bomb was coming was a lurid flash, like summer lightning from a cloud beneath the horizon. A moment after, a dim spark, like a meteor half aglow, could be seen slowly climbing the sky, momentarily visible, and as often disappearing as the "globe of death," revolved in its upward career. Soon after the fuse of the shell began to ascend, the sound of the discharge would come swinging along the air with a sullen boom. Meanwhile the shell can be seen slowly making its way upward, until it attains an immense altitude, [illegible]

hangs for a moment as if poised in the air, then begins to descend slowly at first, but accelerating its velocity till it shoots into the earth with speed of lightning. At the same time you hear a rushing sound, broken somewhat like that of a locomotive in the distance, and ceasing with a sudden thump. Sometimes the shell explodes before reaching the earth, breaking into a puff of flame and smoke. Then follows a sharp crash that makes the earth shake again. The whole scene is Plutonian and sublime. The rise of the dim far off light through the ether is like the flight of a soul to immortality. The descent is like the fall of Lucifer, "with hideous ruin and combustion, down to bottomless perdition." When the shell explodes just before reaching the earth, the velocity of the fragments thrown in the same direction with the line of descent must be frightful, adding the velocity given by the bursting of the shell, to that acquired by the tremendous mass of iron, after rushing thousands of feet downward through the air. Foster's 20-pound Parrots were moved forward last night to a position almost within pistol shot of the enemy. Three other cannon of a similar description were added to the armament of Gen. Sherman.

The earthworks of the contending forces are fast assuming the dimensions of a second Sebastopol. Gen. McPherson has a scheme on foot which may perhaps result shortly in the capture of the stronghold opposite him, but any allusion less Delphic than the one contained in this hint, would be improper.

The losses of the army during the present campaign have been very heavy. In Gen. McClernand's Corps, Carr's Division has lost about two thousand. That of Gen. Hovey, in the two battles of Port Gibson and Champion Hills, is 1,563. Still the army is in fine condition and "eager for the fray."

There was an unfortunate misunderstanding on the day of the general assault, which grew out of the transmission of a dispatch from Gen. McClernand to Gen. Grant, which deserves a word of explanation here, otherwise a misapprehension may arise in reference to the affair. At 12 o'clock on the day of the assault, Gen. McClernand sent a written dispatch to Gen. Grant, that he had "hotly engaged the enemy," had "*part possession* of two forts;" that the "Stars and Stripes were waving over them, and that the enemy was pressing him on the right and left flank, and that he would be glad if the troops under the other commands would push the enemy. This dispatch was sent after a number of Lawler's Brigade had entered the enemy's works, apparently with little or no resistance. Our soldiers were lying on the side of the works, our flag was floating over the parapet. And my own impression, which afterward proved to be true, was that the Rebels had pretty much abandoned the redoubt. Yet the message was guarded. It read "We have *part possession* of two Forts." Notwithstanding these facts, I have heard it commonly reported that word was sent from the left that they had carried two of the forts. That it was supposed at the headquarters of the General commanding, that we were carrying the day, and that a desperate and abortive charge was made in McPherson's Division on the strength of it. I am not prepared to say that Gen. Grant so understood it. The tenor of the dispatch plainly showed that Gen. McClernand still felt anxious as to the result, and had no thought of sending a vainglorious or lying dispatch. These statements are not made by way of special pleading, but as facts of history which have come under my own observation, and ought to be made known. I am thoroughly satisfied, and think the previous statements will bear me out in saying that so far from there being any attempt to create a false impression, there was nothing but a cautious and naked statement of what proved to be a fact.

XENOPHON.

Letter from Mr. Samuel Hallett.

TO THE LOYAL LEAGUE, UTICA, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: I had fully intended, up to the present moment, to have accepted the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements of the Loyal League of Union Citizens to be present at the Mass Meeting to be held at Utica on Wednesday next, and to have addressed my fellow-citizens on that interesting occasion. But, as the unforeseen necessities of business will prevent my attendance, I beg leave to submit some of the views which I should have expressed if I had had the happiness to have been present.

You have assembled around the common altar of our country, laying aside all former party attachments, preferences and prejudices, in the spirit of loyalty and devotion to our free Government, the work of our noble ancestors; to us, our glory and security; and, for them, a monument such as was never before constructed by mortal hands. You meet together under one common conviction that this great work has been endangered by ambitious treason, and with the determination that it must and shall be preserved, at whatever cost, under whatever difficulties, no matter how great the sacrifices, nor prolonged our efforts. To this end I know you will join in the pledge with me of "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

To gain the good will and attention of any tribunal to which we have occasion to appeal, he only is sure of a favorable hearing who comes *rectus in curia* (with an honest cause); and I may thereupon say to you, in advance, that the motto under which I contended at the late Presidential election was "The Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws." I did not, therefore, belong to the party who could split hairs, *or anything else*, to obtain success; but I followed the banner of the chiefs who had always maintained these principles through long lives of honorable public service—who stood on their own pedestals, and not on platforms raised for them by others. I was, in short, a Bell and Everett man, and, though I now have to record the fall and decline of the principal candidate, borne down by force, as many another good friend of the Union in the South-West has been, yet the other still stands firmly, as he did, one of our wisest, greatest, and noblest patriots—the Cicero of our time, who fearlessly arraigns the Catalines of the hour at the bar of the people, and pronounces their coming doom with more than mortal eloquence.

With such principles as my political guides, you will not wonder at my anxiety to take part in the proceedings at that place, even though I did not and do not belong to the party of Mr. Lincoln, although I have not approved and do not approve of all his policy, and cannot indorse all his measures. But this is no time to regard trifles. The good old ship Union is in a storm, the most terrible which the wild winds have ever raised, and, while she is laboring and pitching and rolling, with her guards under, can we save her by mutinying against our Commander, one of our own choice, or by using our weapons against each other, or by scuttling the ship in our misdirected rage? Is this common sense, or common prudence? Is it the practice of rational men to destroy each other in the sight of an enemy, and such an enemy, who, from the first, has greatly relied on the internal dissensions he was in hopes to excite amongst us, and, in part, has been successful.

No! However some may have wavered under the sophistries of Secession, and the fear of consequences, I have never swerved, and never will swerve, from the plain path of duty, which leads me to insist, now and forever, on the maintenance of the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws. And this effort will be surely crowned with success. Let us be true to our principles, and the result is as certain as that heaven is the throne of the Eternal, and this earth his footstool. When he reverses the order of nature, then, perhaps, our overpowering strength and our holy cause may fall before exhausted rage, and decreasing force; and when, numerically, one-fifth of any sum is greater than four-fifths, or, in short, when 3,900,000 whites, men, women, and children (for these are all that they constitute the remaining population of the Rebel States), can put down and exterminate 20,000,000, we may succumb to treason; but not till then. For this is the real physical condition of the contest at this moment. Why, the State of New-York to-day has a population as large as that out of which the Rebels propose to erect their nation, and would be a full match for them if she took the war in hand on her own account!

[illegible] say do for the emissaries of Secession, whom [illegible] among us so magnanimously, and who [illegible] being under our system rather than that for which they practice their mendacious arts, to say that we can never conquer the South.

I venture the assertion, without counting on Vicksburg, that the Rebels are already conquered; and that the South, if she could speak, if her unhappy conscripts dared speak, if her children in exile or in prisons could be heard, if a vote of the people could be taken, not only would they vote, as they did before, against secession, but would rejoice in the public execution of the men who have caused their irreparable misery. Bad as has been our generalship on many important occasions, shamefully as private interests have been consulted at the expense of the public welfare, much as we have unfortunately realized in our own case, the varied mischiefs of which the history of other countries is so full and so instructive, yet, notwithstanding, our cause has been onward; we have made progress; we have saved the Border States; the Queen of Rivers has been rescued from her ravishers; we have given up nothing, in short, wherever we have planted the old flag, and, by the recent confession of *The Richmond Examiner*, surveying the past and the future, there is nothing at this moment practically left of the Confederacy but a strip of impoverished country in seven States!

But there are attendant circumstances which have much to do with the settlement of the question. Leaving out of sight the mere military superiority in men and arms which is with the North, the financial element is in our favor—and this, as my professional life is that of a banker, and my business necessarily brings the opportunity of forming correct opinions on financial subjects, I can demonstrate. Napoleon is charged with the authorship of the saying, that Heaven was always on the side of the heaviest artillery; but I think he afterwards found out it was on the side of those who had the longest purse. Certainly, it was the money of England which kept alive the armies of the Continent, and paid their way to the walls of Paris. In this war, the relative power of the combatants, as measured by their resources, would decide the contest in our favor if every other consideration was laid aside. Our debt is scarcely any larger than that of the Rebels; but, while we have a profitable commerce, and all our foreign markets as before, the ports of the Rebels are closed; and the one staple, which was to be the corner-stone of their new edifice, has been unavailable, beyond a few thousand bales carried off furtively at night by the violators of the laws of England and the laws of nations. Taxation has utterly failed them thus far, beyond a sum of sixteen millions of dollars, the result of the first year's efforts of the tax-gatherers. There is no commerce, there are no manufactures, one-half the fields and plantations of the South have been overrun alike by friend and foe, and the able laborers, whose sweat made their masters rich and insolent and presumptuous, have run away and *blessed the Lord!* How can such a Confederacy, bankrupt and exhausted, carry on a war much longer? It is impossible.

On the contrary, our system of finance, at which the [illegible] economists of Europe were so alarmed, has, through the patriotism and good sense of the people, been successful beyond all calculation and all experience. If the war had been carried on on the basis of gold, and an issue of bank currency with suspended specie payments, the Government would have been a mendicant in the streets; its stock would have been sold at 40 to 50 per cent discount; there would have been no money in circulation but of the basest sort and at the largest discounts. All existing contracts would have been endangered, and universal litigation and bankruptcy inevitable. But by issuing legal tender money based upon the property of the people, by levying taxes in proportion to the resources and business of the country, and by paying the interest in gold, the treasury has been kept full. The receipts are now as large as the expenditures, we have not borrowed one penny from our European calumniators, and, happily, owe them nothing. The loyal people of the North and West have paid their own way, and the credit of their engagements was never higher or in greater favor than at this moment. And what is more, is the fact that the money put in circulation by the Government has been put to use by the people, for the enterprise of the North is something like the passion of love, of which we all know something, I believe—"it grows with what it feeds upon."

This paper money—this legal-tender currency—has converted itself into factories, houses, lands and railways, or funded itself into active securities laid by for a rainy day; it has given such an impetus to business of all kinds that none but the idle can say they have not shared in the general prosperity. If the war debt, now about nine hundred millions, should reach twice that amount, *nine years'* hay crops of this country would alone pay it, principal and interest. There is no doubt about any debt which our Government is obliged to contract in this contest; and that this opinion is not my own merely, is apparent from the fact that the conversions of currency have been going on into the 5-20s at the rate of from one to two millions a day, and the present further issue of Government paper has become unnecessary. Can a people who do this be put down? Let Secession and treason take notice of these facts, and, like their great hunchback prototype, learn the force of the admonition, and despair and die. But the necessities of commerce are solving this problem. The Southern people are now finding out what rebellion costs. The blockade will be eternal unless they throw down their arms and seek our forgiveness. It is not possible to conceive of a greater wretchedness than is now the fate and the just punishment of the Rebels. Pride is now followed by destruction, and their haughty spirits made but a short step before their fall. And they have no one to blame for their misfortunes but themselves. In the sight of God and man, of their misery we are innocent. Whatever provocations they may allege for their misconduct, there never has been any to warrant it or excuse it. The question of Slavery was naturally one on which the human mind would employ itself. As a moral evil, I, like thousands of others, was willing to leave it where the Constitution found it, and in the hands of God to remove, if he thought best, in his own good time. But, when this universally admitted evil was turned into a political machine, when it assumed to rule this nation, direct its policy, control its Territories, and finally attempted to destroy the Union and Constitution, it assumed a form which fairly brought it within the scope of active opposition; and when it seized our mints, harbors, forts, and munitions of war; when it opened its fire on our vessels, and actually captured the defenses and a garrison of the nation in the port of Charleston, followed by similar violence elsewhere, it was high time that instead of any party's asking for guaranties for Slavery, the whole country should demand guaranties against it! And against this insidious foe, this viper, that the magnanimous North has so long cherished in its bosom and warmed into life, we are now obtaining the only sure guaranty, by the force of arms, that Slavery will never again rise in rebellion on this continent; and whatever may be the fate of the strange and unhappy race who are mixed up in this contest, no class of politicians will ever become great men again by the strength of their chains.

Nor am I saying one word more than the wisest men of the South have said themselves. They foresaw what was to happen more clearly and much earlier than we did. No better friends had the South than they knew they had among us of the North. We were allied to it by the bonds of marriage, by the ties of interest, by the relations of commerce, by social intercourse, by a profound veneration for their great men, and by a respect for their administrative qualities during the sixty years and more they conducted the Government and shaped its policy. But, as we are told there has been a rebellion even in heaven, so we have seen its incendiary fires kindled in this our earthly paradise.

I think I cannot possibly do better on this occasion than to quote from the speech made by the Vice-President of the Confederacy, A. H. Stephens, at the Georgia Convention called for the purpose of considering the question of Secession. Nothing I could possibly say could be so forcible. I therefore ask your attention to what Vice-President Stephens said at the last opportunity allowed him for free speech in his own State. It has not been generally republished, and is new to most of us. It is so clear, convincing, and unanswerable, that I hold no man who reads it who for an instant longer supports the South, who falters in his allegiance to the Government, or even sympathizes with the Rebels, has the least apology for doing so. On the contrary, he must be a traitor in heart, and a participator in the "madness, folly, and wickedness," which Mr. Stephens denounced in this last free speech he ever delivered:

"This step, once taken, could never be recalled; and all the baleful and withering consequences that must follow (as they would see) must rest on the Convention for all coming time. When we and our posterity shall see our lovely South desolated by the demon of war, *which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth;* when our green fields of waving harvests shall be trodden down by the murderous soldiery and fiery car of war sweeping over our land; our temples of justice laid in ashes; all the horrors and desolations of war upon us; *who but this Convention will be held responsible for it?* and who but him who shall have given his vote for this unwise and ill-timed measure, as I honestly think and believe, shall be held to strict account for this suicidal act by the present generation, *and probably cursed and execrated by posterity for all coming time, for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow this act you now propose to perpetrate?* Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reasons you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer moments—what reasons you can give to your fellow-sufferers in the calamity that it will bring upon us. *What reasons can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it?* They will be the calm and deliberate judges in the case; and to what cause or one overt act can you name or point, on which to rest the plea of justification? *What right has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded by it? What justice has been denied? and what claim, founded in justice and right, has been withheld?* Can either of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the Government of Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer.

"While, on the other hand, let me show the facts (and believe me, gentlemen, I am not here the advocate of the North; but I am here the friend, the firm friend and lover of the South and her institutions, and for this reason I speak thus plainly and faithfully for yours, mine, and every other man's interest, the words of truth and soberness), of which I wish you to judge, and *I will only state facts* which are clear and undeniable, and which now stand as records authentic in the history of our country. When we of the South demanded the slave-trade, or the importation of Africans for the cultivation of our lands, *did they not yield the right for twenty years?* When we asked a three-fifths representation in Congress for our slaves, *was it not granted?* When we asked and demanded the return of any fugitive from justice, or the recovery of those persons owing labor or allegiance, *was it not incorporated in the Constitution, and again ratified and strengthened in the Fugitive Slave law of 1850?* But do you reply that in many instances they have violated this compact, and have not been faithful to their engagements? As individual and local communities they may have done so, but not by the *sanction of Government, for that has always been true to Southern interests.*

"Again, gentlemen, look at another fact: when we have asked that more territory should be added, that we might spread the institution of Slavery, have they not yielded to our demands in *giving us Louisiana, Florida and Texas, out of which four States have been carved,* and ample territory for four more to be added in due time, if you by this unwise and impolitic act do not destroy this hope, and, perhaps, by it lose all, and have your last slave wrenched from you by stern military rule, as South America and Mexico were, or by the vindictive decree of a universal emancipation, which may reasonably be expected to follow. But, again, gentlemen, what have we to gain by this proposed change of our relation to the General Government? *We have always had the control of it, and can yet, if we remain in it and are as united as we have been. We have had a majority of the Presidents chosen from the South, as well as the control and management of most of those chosen from the North.* We have sixty years of Southern Presidents to their twenty-four, thus controlling the Executive Department. So, of the Judges of the Supreme Court, we have had eighteen from the South, and but eleven from the North; although nearly four-fifths of the judicial business has arisen in the Free States, *yet a majority of the Court has always been from the South.* This we have required so as to guard against any interpretation of the Constitution unfavorable to us. In like manner we have been equally watchful to guard our interests in the legislative branch of Government. In choosing the presiding Presidents (pro tem.) of the Senate, we have had *twenty-four* to their eleven. Speakers of the House we have had *twenty-three*, and they twelve. While the majority of the Representatives, from their greater population, have always been from the North, yet we have generally secured the Speaker, because he, to a great extent, shapes and controls the legislation of the country. Nor have we had less control in every other Department of the General Government. *Attorney-Generals we have had fourteen,* while the North have had but five. *Foreign Ministers we have had eighty-six, and they but fifty-four.* While three-fourths of the business which demands diplomatic agents abroad is clearly from the Free States, from their greater commercial interests, yet we have had *the principal embassies,* so as to secure the world markets for our cotton, tobacco, and sugar, on the best possible terms. We have had *a vast majority of the higher offices of both army and navy,* while a larger proportion of the soldiers and sailors were drawn from the North. Equally so of clerks, auditors, and controllers filling the Executive Department; the records show for the last fifty years that of the three thousand thus employed, we have had more than *two-thirds of the same,* while we have but one-third of the white population of the Republic.

"Again, look at another item, and one, be assured, in which we have a great and vital interest; it is that of revenue, or means of supporting Government. From official documents we learn that a fraction *over three-fourths of the revenue* collected for the support of Government has uniformly been *raised from the North.* Pause now while you can, gentlemen, and contemplate carefully and candidly these important items. Leaving out of view, for the present, the countless millions of dollars you must expend in a war with the North; with tens of thousands of your sons and brothers slain in battle, and offered up as sacrifices to the altar of your ambition—and for what? we ask again. Is it for the overthrow of the American Government established by our common ancestry, cemented and built up by their sweat and blood, and founded on the broad principles of right, justice, and humanity? And, as such, I must declare here, as I have often done before, and which has been repeated by the greatest and wisest of statesmen and patriots in this and other lands, *that it is the best and freest Government—the most equal in its rights, the most just in its decisions, the most lenient in its measures, and the most inspiring in its principles to elevate the race of men, that the sun of heaven ever shone upon.* Now, for you to attempt to overthrow such a Government as this, under which we have lived for more than three quarters of a century—in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety, while the elements of peril are around us, with peace and tranquillity, accompanied with unbounded prosperity and rights unassailed—is the *height of madness, folly and wickedness,* to which I can neither lend my sanction nor my vote."

We need no longer argue the question with the South; out of its own mouth it is forever condemned.

I now beg leave further to remark that our experience thus far records two remarkable circumstances. By a decided course of conduct we have saved to the Union, beyond all future danger, Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Western Virginia. In all these States our cause is finally assured, and the conviction is grown to demonstration that, while Slavery, as a private concern, or as a compromise, might be tolerated, yet as a political agency it must disappear forever from future combinations. Some other form of labor, with remuneration, is certain to be the issue of this struggle. Nor will it be long that the intelligent planters of Louisiana will of themselves voluntarily have brought back their State into the Union, under the personal experience of the advantages of a change in their system of employment. The masterly operations of Gen. Banks—so glorious to himself and his country—have removed the scales from their eyes, and they see how their plantations may be made hereafter to yield more securely and abundantly from responsible than irresponsible labor. This fact, well known to political economists, has been learned at last by them at an enormous expense, and they would not learn it in any other way. The schoolmaster is abroad; will ere long have visited every Rebel State; and his lessons will be duly committed to memory and inscribed on the tablets of their brain.

The other circumstance to which I would briefly allude is this, the hypocritical and unfriendly conduct of several leading European Powers toward us, before and during this contest.

It is well known that paid emissaries were sent over from societies in England to foster Abolition in this country; money was contributed freely for that purpose; and we were continually jeered at in their newspapers and magazines as the "model Republic" which declared all men free and equal, and yet held four millions of black men in chains. This rebuke we bore as we might, and we bore it too, for the sake of the South, however we might have winced at it. But now, when Slavery has intruded itself into this contest, and, as a result of war, has become contraband, and must take its chance like any other possession of the enemy which may be captured or confiscated, this very England—the home of Wilberforce—this friend of Emancipation—allows ships of war to be fitted out in her ports to assist these slaveholders in holding fast to their slaves, and to escape and bid defiance to any restrictions, or possibilities of restriction, on her domestic institutions hereafter.

Still more singularly, this England has charged us with a desire to renew in the South the scenes of St. Domingo, and to repeat the dreadful violence which was inflicted on their masters when its slaves, led by a bold spirit, gained their freedom.

This gratuitous insult answers itself. What object would these unarmed men have in rising on their masters, when they are rapidly liberated by the consequences of the war, and by opportunities of escape no longer difficult, since the North acts no more as jailer for the South? And what chance for using domestic violence, when these colored men are put under discipline, and, if they choose to fight, must do so under the established rules of war, subject to its punishment for such offenses as it was imagined they were most likely to commit.

And here let me remark, that, for a time, I had my doubts as to the policy (I have none left now) of making soldiers out of the emancipated slaves. But who have more at stake than they? Let us try them and see of what stuff they are made. We, none of us, have any objections to be served by a negro. We allow him to shave us sometimes, to brush our clothes, at all times to whiten our walls, and, in the city of New-York, many banks and banking houses employ such in places of trust and confidence.

The most fastidious lady in the land does not object to have her finest laces pass through the hands of a colored laundress. Why then, in the name of common sense, should we not employ them to serve us in the field? If they will fight for us, why not accept them? They have always done good service in the United States Navy; why not let them take a share in our battles on shore? If two hundred thousand black men will go courageously into the fight on our side, it will save two hundred thousand white men for the labor and industry of the country.

If Louis Napoleon employs a regiment of Egyptian blacks in the war against Mexico, why may we not turn these willing allies of ours to a much better account? The truth is, prejudice and habit have had too much to do in forming our opinions. Some of ours on this subject have really had their origin in the South, and been artfully fomented in the North, to serve their own purposes; for if we could be brought to regard the negroes as beasts of the field, it was very certain we should leave them to their fate. It is the South which has opened our eyes at last; and if these negroes take the field and fight gallantly for our cause, our eyes will be opened still wider to the stupidity of that prejudice which so long resisted their military employment.

I, therefore, hold that the Rebellion is doomed; that our beloved nationality will survive; that, taught by experience, our Government, combining the popular elements of the Jeffersonian school with the strong executive authority of the Hamiltonian, will come out more liberal and yet more powerful than ever. I am confident the down-trodden Union men in the South will rise, like the dry bones in the valley of the prophet, and once more live. I feel most positively assured that on the roll-call of these men, when our flag is securely planted once more in their midst, the best men will be there to answer to their names, and in a vast majority.

From the woods, the caves, the forests, and from exile, will come forth, with rejoicing, an army of martyrs, hitherto suffering and bleeding under the physical and mental tortures inflicted upon them by a modern Nero—the victims of his mad ambition, his perjuries, and his crimes.

Let us, therefore, in solemn league and covenant, swear to be loyal to our country and our Constitution, our Flag and our Government. It is no man we follow. The authority for the time is a delegated authority representing ourselves. If we respect ourselves we must respect our representatives. The term of the President is closing. If he has not deserved our regard, he will find it out fast enough; but while the battle rages we must hold up his hands.

I would address one word to that class of politicians who, in the hope of future party successes, choose to advocate, as far as they dare, the cause of the Rebels, in the various forms of sympathy, love of free speech and the Habeas Corpus, under which pretexts they are blindly and foolishly helping the Rebels and encouraging them in their resistance. We will tell them what is to be their inevitable doom, and he who runs may read.

Should the Rebellion, by any possibility whatever, terminate in the independence of the South, then no curses, no infamy will be considered too heavy for those politicians who have helped to destroy the Republic. That class of men need never look for public favor again. Their conduct will be a perpetual stench in the nostrils of the people, who will reproachfully say, But for you, the Union would would have been preserved. On the other hand, when the Union is restored, and that we know and resolve it shall be, then these same men, these Copperheads I should call them, will also be execrated, and become infamous, because they assisted the Rebels in their wicked work, and with the additional load to carry of being despised for their want of success, and their pitiful and cowardly underhand attempts to overthrow the laws and the Constitution, when they were the sworn supporters of both. These men may count upon being by-words and objects of scorn and contempt as long as they live. There is the alternative. These gentlemen may see what they are coming to, and escape from this infamy at once if they are wise. As for us, I say we will stand by our Flag, our Nationality, our Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. These are our principles. For them we swear to live, nor fear to die. Yours, very truly,

SAM'L HALLETT.

The Order Suppressing the Publication of Disloyal Newspapers Revoked.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 4, 1863.

The Times having issued a paper this morning the military took possession of the office and remained until evening, when a telegram was received by the proprietors from Gen. Burnside saying that his order suppressing their circulation having been revoked by the President, they were at liberty to continue its publication.

The following is a special dispatch to *The New-York World*:

"LEXINGTON, Ky., Thursday, June 4, 1863.

"*To the Editor of The N. Y. World.*

"Having been directed by the President of the United States to revoke that part of my order suppressing *The Chicago Times*, I have revoked the entire order, and your paper will be allowed its circulation in this department.

"A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj. Gen."

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the America from Southampton, May 27, we have three days later news from Europe. Mr. Roebuck addressed a meeting at Sheffield, which, according to *The London Times*, was attended by about 10,000 persons, in favor of a speedy recognition of Southern Independence. He was again very violent in his attack upon America. The meeting adopted resolutions in harmony with Mr. Roebuck's views, although a respectable minority declared in favor non-recognition. By a recent arrival in England, news was received of the capture of a large number of blockade runners by the Union fleet blockading Mobile. Notes addressed by Holland, Denmark, and Portugal to Russia on the Polish question, and the Russian replies to them have been published. Portugal is the only European Power which supports the more earnest remonstrance of England; most of the other European Powers of the second class indorse more or less the views of the French note. A reply by the three Great Powers to those addressed to them by Prince Gortchakoff will soon appear. Several new outbreaks are again mentioned, but on the whole the Poles do not appear to be gaining anything in strength. The Italian Parliament has been opened by a speech of the King. The ministerial candidate was elected President by an overwhelming majority. The candidate of the left, Mr. Crispi, received only some twenty votes.

By the arrival of the Africa, from Liverpool May 30, and Queenstown May 31, we have four days later news from Europe. It is expected that France will soon recognize the South and that the other European Powers will not be slow to follow. Mr. Roebuck will soon move in the House of Commons that England open negotiations with the other Governments to the same end. *The Times* again opposed the scheme. *The Daily Post* of Liverpool announced the fall of Vicksburg, and called on Lord Palmerston now to offer terms of peace acceptable to both parties. The presence of a United States fleet at St. Thomas, which greatly annoys the blockade-runners, is complained of by English papers. Diplomatic relations between England and Brazil have been broken off, and the Brazilian Minister has demanded and obtained his passports. The submarine cable between the Crimea and Turkey has been cut by order of the Russian Government. The Turkish Government has protested against it. Several engagements between the Russians and the Poles are again reported, but none of them seems to have been of decisive importance.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 54,000 bales. The market opened buoyant, and all qualities advanced to a trifling extent, but the advance was not fully sustained, prices closing at an advance of ⅛@¼d. on the week for American and Surats. The sales to speculators were 10,000, and to exporters 13,500 bales. The sales on Friday were 5,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and unchanged. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	23½d.	Middling do	22½d.
Middling do	22d.	Fair Uplands	24½d.
Fair Mobiles	23½d.	Middling do	22d.

The stock in port is estimated at 315,500 bales, of which 40,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester markets are closed, owing to the holidays.

BREADSTUFFS are dull, but steady. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report: Flour dull, but steady. Wheat inactive, and quotations barely maintained; Red Western, 9/@9/6; Red Southern, 9/6@9/9; White Western, 10/@10/3; White Southern, 10/3@11/. Corn quiet and unchanged; Mixed, 29/9; White, 31/@31/.

PROVISIONS.—The same authorities report: Beef steady. Pork easier. Bacon heavy, and 6d lower. Lard dull, and declined 6d. Tallow firmer, but quiet.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' circular reports stock of Ashes scarce; sales at 32/6@33/ for both Pots and Pearls. Rosin steady at 27/@28/. Spirits Turpentine quiet and unchanged; sales at 100/. Petroleum dull and unchanged; quoted at 1/1 for refined and 10/ for crude. Sugar quiet, but steady. Cod Oil: sales small at £50 10/. Linseed Oil: stock scarce; sales at 46/6@47/.

CONSOLS closed on Friday at 93½@93⅝ for money. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £23,500.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—COTTON—Sales to-day, 5,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and importers; market quiet, and prices unchanged, but the tendency is rather downward.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS flat.

The PRODUCE market is steady.

LONDON, May 30.—Consols close at 93½@93⅝ for money. Illinois Central Shares, 31@31 disc unt; Eries, 60@61.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The London Money market was active. Terms in the open market were quite up to the bank minimum. Funds steady.

HAVRE, May 29.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 8,500 bales; market quiet and unchanged, but firm. New-Orleans très ordinaire, 310f.; do. bas, 290f. Stock, 35,000 bales.

THE MARKETS.

Money Market

WEDNESDAY, June 10—P. M.

The Stock market was very active this morning, the decline bringing in large orders, not only to cover shorts, but from parties who thought that the lowest point had been touched. The supply of cash stock, however, from weak holders was large, and the quotations show a general decline of ½ to 4 ₩ cent. Toward the close, the feeling was much stronger, with a large disposition to buy. Governments were strong but not very active. At the Second Board, there was a sharp rally and much excitement. The desire to buy was quite as active as it was to sell in the morning. The shorts rushed in and some leading bull operators appeared disposed to take hold for a new rise. The improvement in Hall was 1½ ₩ cent, Central 2 ₩ cent, Hudson River 2 ₩ cent, Pittsburg 3½ ₩ cent, Southern Common 2½ ₩ cent, Reading 2½ ₩ cent, Rock Island ½ ₩ cent, Michigan Central 1 ₩ cent, Chicago and Toledo 6 ₩ cent, Central American Transit 1½ ₩ cent, &c. At the close the market was still steady. At the 4 o'clock call the quotations were generally firm at full prices. The latest figures were: U. S. 6s, '81, Coupon, 108@108½; U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 3-10, Feb. and Aug., 107@107½; U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 3-10, April and Oct., 106½@106½; American Gold, 140⅜@140¾; Tenn. State 6s, 62½@63; Missouri State 6s, 67½@68; Canton Co. 28½@28½; Cumberland Coal, 25@25½; Quicksilver Mining Company, 41@44; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 181½@181½; New-York Central Railroad, 118½@118½; Erie Railway, 93@93½; Erie Railway, Preferred, 103½@103½; Hudson River Railroad, 124⅞@124¾; Harlem Railroad, 90½@90½; Harlem Railroad, Preferred, 93@96; Reading Railroad, 103½@103½; Michigan Central Railroad, 111¾@111⅞; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 72½@72½; Illinois Central Railroad, 101½@101½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 86½@86½; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 102½@102⅞; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 109½@109½; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 107½@107½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, 71½@71½; Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, 44½@45; Alton and Terre Haute, Preferred, 70@72; Chicago and North-Western Railroad, 29¾@29½; Chicago and Alton, 65@66.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 10.

14,000	U. S. 6s '81 Coup.	108
3,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s Coup.	100
1,000	Tr'y 7 3-10 p.c.n'ts Feb. & Aug.	107¼
17,000	U.S. 6s 1 yr. Certs.	98
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	63
30,000	Missouri State 6s	67
1,000	Cal. State 7s	131
5,000	Ohio & Miss RR Cts	35
6,000	do	34
3,000	N. Y. Central 6s	107
3,000	Har. RR. 3d mtg.	103
9,000	Mich. S. 2d mtg.	101½
5,000	Mich. So. S'g F'd.	109½
21,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d mg	57
15,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d mg.	90
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	100½
5,000	Mi. & M. Land Grt.	58
5,000	do	56
20	Bank State New-York	103
5	Bank of Commerce	106
10	Manufac. & Mer. Bk.	100
10	Bank North America	107
10,000	American Gold	140¼
20,000	do	140¼
20,000	do	140¾
5,000	do b3.	140¾
150	Canton Company	27
300	do	26½
600	do	26½
50	Del. & Hudson Canal	137
50	Penn. Coal Company	136
700	Cumberl'd Coal Pref.	24
100	do s60	23½
50	do	24½
100	do	24½
100	Quicksilver Min. Co.	41
50	do	40
200	Amer. Coal Co.	61
200	Nicaragua Tran. Co.	3
100	Wyoming V. Coal Co.	73
150	Central Am. Tran. Co.	33½
100	do	33½
100	Pacific Mail SS. Co.	179
50	do s30.	178
79	do	180
500	N. Y. Central RR.	117
900	do	116½
200	do	116½
100	do b10.	117
300	Erie Railway	91
200	do b30	91
200	do b10	91
3700	do	90½
400	do	90½
500	do b10	90½
1100	do	90½
100	do b10	90½
500	do s30	90½
100	Erie Railway Pref.	101
200	do	101
100	do	100½
600	do	100½
100	do	100½
100	do	101
100	do b10.	101
400	do b10.	101½
300	do b10.	101¼
100	Hudson River R.R.	125
300	do	124½
100	do	124½
200	do s10.	124
400	do s30.	124
100	do	124
100	do b30.	124½
100	do b30.	124
100	do s10.	123½
100	do s10.	123
150	do	123
100	do s15.	122½
500	do s30.	122
50	do s60.	121
100	do	121
100	do	121½
200	do	122½
100	Chic. & Alton R. R.	64
200	do	63
100	Chic. & Alton Pref.	89
300	do	88
300	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. R.R.	42
150	do	44

400	Harlem Railroad	88
100	do s30	83
200	do s10	83
2200	do	84
200	do s15	83½
100	do s10	84
300	do s30	84½
400	do s10	85
100	do s30	85
500	do s30	85½
1000	do	85½
100	do s10	85½
20	do	87
100	Harlem RR. Pref.	95
50	Nor. & Wor. RR.	89½
400	Reading RR.	102½
900	do	102
200	do s10	101
400	do c	102½
100	do	101½
300	do b30	103
200	Mich. Cen. RR.	113
200	do b10	112
300	do	111½
400	do	111
150	do	110½
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	68½
2650	do	69
600	do s10	69
100	do s30	69
100	do b10	69½
200	do b15	69½
200	do b30	69½
100	do	69½
15	Panama R. R.	189
500	Ill. C. R. R., S...b30.	100
100	do	99½
50	do b30	99
300	do	99
100	do b30	99½
50	do b30	99½
500	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	82
1000	do	82½
100	do s30	82½
1050	do	82½
200	do s10	82½
1000	do	83
100	do b30	83½
500	do b10	83½
50	Miss. & Mo. R. R.	20
25	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	111½
300	do	111
100	do	110½
50	do	110½
150	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	93
50	do s10	93
100	do	92½
150	do	92
40	do	92½
100	do b30	93
50	do s30	93½
700	Cleve. & Tol. R. R. c.	105
200	do opg.	105
200	do s10.	103½
500	do	105½
200	do c.	107
100	do s30.	105
800	do opg.	106
500	do s15.	105
200	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	96
1000	do	95
400	do	95½
850	do	95½
45	do	95½
50	C. B. & Q. R. R.	113
50	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	73½
50	do	80
100	M. & Pr du Ch. 2d Pref.	75
500	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R. R.	69½
100	do	69½
100	do	69½
50	do	69½
10	do	70
150	Alt. T. Haute R. R.	42½
500	do	41
400	do s30.	41½
150	Alt. & T. Haute Pref.	69
250	Chic. & N. W. R. R.	29
100	do	28½
350	do	28½

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1863.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is dull, and the lower grades are 5@10c. ₩ bbl. easier, owing to the decline in exchange and gold, and the strike among the 'longshoremen, which seriously interferes with business. The sales are 7,500 bbls. at $4 90@$5 15 for Superfine State; $5 40@$5 75 for Extra State; $5 00@$6 for Fancy do.; $5 40@$5 94 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 95@$6 05 for shipping Ohio; $6 10@$8 for trade and family brands do., and $6@$9 50 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian Flour is quiet, and 5@10c. ₩ bbl. lower; sales of 350 bbls. at $5 55@$5 90 for the low grades of Extra, and $6@$8 for trade and family brands. Southern Flour is in moderate request and prices are easier; sales of 600 bbls. at $6 10@$7 for mixed to good superfine Country Brands; $7 65@$9 10 for Trade Brands; and $9 50@$10 50 for choice Family do. Rye Flour is quiet and steady at $3 40@$5 25. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, and is steady; sales of 400 bbls. at $4 25 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine afloat.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is still quiet, owing mainly to the strike among the stevedores and grain shovelers, and although the arrivals are very light, prices are 1@2c. lower on Spring qualities and heavy for Winter descriptions, influenced by the decline in exchange and gold; the sales are 7,000 bush. damaged Spring at $1 14; 20,000 do. Chicago Spring at $1 22@$1 35 for good to prime; 27,800 do. Milwaukee Club at $1 30@$1 40; 7,000 do. Amber do. at $1 42; 27,600 do. Red Western at $1 46@$1 49, and 21,000 do. Amber Western at $1 51@$1 53. Barley is out of season, and is neglected; prices therefore are entirely nominal. Barley Malt is in light supply and is quiet, but firmly held. Oats are in fair supply and in moderate request at steady rates; sales of Canadian and Western at 77@79c., and State at 79@80c. Rye is inactive, but the stock is small and prices are steady, with limited sales at $1@$1 01 for State. Corn is less plenty, owing to the interruption of Canal navigation, and, with a fair inquiry, prices are without much change; sales of 100,000 bush. at 73@74c. for Eastern mixed; 74@75c. for Shipping do.; 75@76c. for high colored mixed and yellow Western, and 75c. for white do.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is liberally supplied, and is rather dull and heavy at the close; sales of 1,250 bbls. at $11 50 for Old Mess; $10 50 for Sour and Musty Mess; $12 25@$12 37½ for New Mess; $11 25@$11 37½ for New Prime, and $14 6¼ for Western Prime do. Beef is in fair request, and the market is firmer for extra. In the absence of arrivals; sales of 550 bbls. at $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, and $13 50@$14 for extra do. Tierce Beef is still dull, and prices nominal. Beef Hams are quiet at former rates. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, and prices favor the buyer; sales of 650 pkgs. at 4@4½c. for Shoulders; 7@7½c. for Hams, and 7½c. for plain Pickled do. Bacon is very quiet, and the market is heavy; sales of 100 bxs. Long Clear at 7½c. Lard is again easier, and only a moderate inquiry prevails; sales of 1,000 bbls. at 9@9½c. for ordinary to prime, and 100 pkgs. Grease at 7½@7¾c.

WOOL—The market is without important change; the demand is very limited as usual at this season, when the attention of the entire trade is directed to the wool-growing districts; the transactions, however, thus far, are very limited as the views of holders are entirely above those of buyers. The new crop is said to be very large and in excess of previous years, but as it enters largely into consumption now instead of Cotton, all the Wool that can be obtained the next year will be wanted, even should the army be disbanded to-morrow, as all would be in want of one or more suits of clothes. Besides, there is a great influx of immigration, who, in their turn will also require new clothing. But it is asserted that we have a large stock of Cape and fine Wools that enter largely into consumption instead of Domestic Wools, and that the high rates prevalent here will induce large imports. That will depend, however, entirely on the course of exchange. Foreign Wools will seek the highest market, and will not be drawn hither unless we bid higher than English or Continental Woolen Producers. The stock of fine foreign wools in this market, besides, is by no means large, and only sufficient for the wants of the trade. Some parties, however are anxious to realize, and closing out broken invoices at low rates, and it is stated that wools can be bought here at lower rates than in the country. Then why don't the manufacturing agents stay at home and buy the wools in market? They are surely much more valuable than fresh wools for making into cloth immediately. The sales are 130,000 lb. Domestic fleece at 60@77½c., mostly at 70c.; 10,000 do. fine Ohio do. at 80c.; 100 bales Mexican, and 80 do. California on private terms.

DIED.

NOBLE—In Essex, Essex County, N. Y., on Friday, June 5, Ransom Noble, aged 85 years.

[Advertisement.]

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SCROFULA,	EPILEPSY, &c.
CANCER,	CANCEROUS TUMORS,
GOITRE,	WHITE SWELLINGS,
DROPSY,	GOUT,
SKIN DISEASES,	LIVER COMPLAINTS,
ERYSIPELAS,	DYSPEPSIA,
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SCALD HEAD, &c., &c.

Have all been effectually cured by this ALTERATIVE. It is, besides, one of the most pleasant articles that can be taken into the stomach, operating as a tonic, and removing Dyspepsia and Nervous Affections. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

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is the most important discovery of modern chemistry, and it is impossible to over-estimate its influence as a remedial Agent. Iodine has been considered the most useful article in *Materia Medica*, and many of the most scientific and practical chemists and physicians have investigated its effects upon the Human system. It is pronounced to act upon the

HEART,
LIVER, KIDNEYS,
DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM,

and to have great control over

SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Notwithstanding the zeal and ability which have been devoted to its investigation, it remained almost useless, until Dr. Anders, a physician and chemist of this City, after years of patient labor and experiment, discovered a chemical process which enabled him to dissolve

PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER

without a solvent. This, considered impossible by the Scientific World, is attested by certificates of analysis from Dr. Jas. R. Chilton of this city, and Prof. Booth, U. S. Mint, Philadelphia. The importance of this discovery was so highly appreciated by the Faculty that it was published in the Medical journals, and its use recommended to practitioners (See American Medical Monthly, July 6, 1856, page 76.)

This valuable Medicine is now available to the public for the cure of Scrofula in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Heart, Liver, and Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, and the only remedy for the successful eradication of Mercurial Disease.

AS A TONIC,

its operation is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine. The patient recovers flesh, strength, and color; hitherto pale, relaxed, and feeble he becomes full, strong, and florid.

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[Advertisement.]

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For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphine spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted will be induced to try the same remedy.

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[Advertisement.]

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AMERICAN WATCHES FOR AMERICANS.

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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S. T.—1860—X.

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They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
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POLAND

From All the Year Round.

English readers, who con the telegrams from Poland in the morning papers with an interest which is somewhat dashed by the perpetual intrusion of names unpronounceable by Western lips, are apt to regard that distant land watered by the Vistula from a point of view partly compassionate, partly romantic and sentimental. They think of Thaddeus of Warsaw, as delineated by Miss Jane Porter; they recall some of the operas and ballets of former days; they have visions of the polka, the varsoviana, and the cracovienne; of exiled counts, great in ladies' drawing-rooms; of wild-eyed, long-haired instrumentalists and vocalists (musical and melancholy), of much life-long misery heroically borne, and of some few impostors. They sigh, they moralize, and they pass on; but it never occurs to them that this "Niobe of nations" was at one time a great power, strong enough to be a terror to the nations which now oppress it, and to stand as a bulwark between the rest of Europe and the vast wave of Ottoman conquest.

The Poles have sometimes been described as the Irish of the Continent; and there is a good deal of truth in the characterization. They have the same impulsive lyrical temperament; the same impressionable nature; the same love of military adventure; the same devotion to the Roman Catholic faith, resisting all the assaults of Protestantism; and, it is to be feared, the same incapacity for the prosaic work of practical self-government. Yet they must have possessed a greater inherent vitality than our Milesian fellow-subjects; for Poland remained a distinct kingdom till near the close of last century, while the separate nationality of Ireland has ceased to exist for seven hundred years. The maintenance of her independence by Poland is the more remarkable when we consider that, with powerful neighbors, she had but weak frontiers, excepting where the Carpathian Mountains divide her from Hungary. The country is for the most part a vast plain—not the best sort of ground to defend against an enemy, though greatly assisted in this respect by the prevalence of large forests and marshes. The word "Pole" in the native tongue signifies a plain; but we are not to suppose that the whole land is an unbroken champaign. Still, flatness is the general characteristic; and the rivers are sluggish, and disposed to overflow their bounds. With these disadvantages—with a climate not very inviting, and a soil not very fertile—it may appear surprising that Poland should ever have made a figure in the world. But it received the rudiments of civilization at an earlier period than some of its neighbors, and the military virtues of its people maintained its independence until a comparatively recent epoch.

In the ancient world, Poland was unknown as a separate nation. It formed part of that vast tract stretching from Europe far into the Northern Asiatic plains, and known as Sarmatia, the races inhabiting which were reckoned barbarians by the Greeks and Romans (no doubt very justly), and were held in bad moral repute by their more cultivated neighbors; though what right the latter had to upbraid them on that ground it would be hard to say. The then desolate region, however, had its revenge on the Romans in the days of their decline; for from the various districts of Sarmatia issued forth several of those fierce and warlike tribes which repeatedly sacked the city of the Cæsars, and, rough, savage, and unlettered as they were themselves, formed the connecting link between ancient and modern civilization. Poland seems to have arisen as a distinct State about the middle of the sixth century; but it was then only a dukedom, and was peopled with wild pagans, who have left few records of themselves in history. The Poles were not converted to Christianity until a rather late period, though earlier than some of the surrounding populations. In the savage recesses of their forests and bogs, they maintained the idolatrous worship of older times until the year 965—only a century before the Norman conquest of England. The founder of the first dynasty was a peasant named Piast, of whom we have no exact account. The dukedom became a kingdom in the year 1000, by favor of the German Emperor, Otho the Third, who recognized its independence of the Empire; and from that time Poland became a power in Europe, and a country to be feared as well as respected.

The most prominent characters in the early history of the land are the five monarchs bearing the name of Boleslaus, or Boleslav. It was in the reign of the first of these (extending over the first quarter of the eleventh century) that the dukedom was raised to the higher rank of a kingdom; and the ruler thus dignified sought every opportunity of asserting his power in the most tangible way. He reduced the whole of Bohemia and Moravia, and, seizing the reigning duke, put out his eyes, following up that atrocity by condemning his son to perpetual imprisonment. Then he carried his victorious arms into Russia, where he restored a certain prince who had been compelled to fly the country. This prince had the ingratitude afterward to conspire against Boleslaus, who was pursued by the very brother with whom the restored ruler had been engaged in civil war; but the Pole worsted him, after a sanguinary encounter, and, leaving the Muscovite territory, of which he certainly had no reason to think kindly, poured his legions into Pomerania, Prussia, and Saxony, which he subjugated even to the banks of the Elbe. A long term of peace ensued, during which the King employed his leisure in framing a code of laws, and promoting the prosperity of his extensive dominions. War, however, at length burst out afresh in Russia. Boleslaus, quitting the ease of his Court, hastened to the scene of action; achieved a brilliant victory on the banks of the Borysthenes, or Dnieper; imposed a tribute on the conquered people, and reduced them to unmurmuring submission. This potent monarch—who might be called the Sclavonic Charlemagne or Charles the Twelfth—is the King to whom Tennyson alludes in a noble sonnet written "On hearing of the outbreak of the Polish insurrection" (1830):

> "O for those days of Piast, ere the Czar
> Grew to this strength among his deserts cold;
> When even to Moscow's cupolas were roll'd
> The growing murmurs of the Polish war!
> Now must your noble anger blaze out more
> Than when from Sobieski, clan by clan,
> The Moslem myriads fell, and fled before;
> Than when Zamoyski smote the Tartar Khan;
> Than, earlier, when on the Baltic shore
> Boleslaus drove the Pomeranian."

The history of the second Boleslaus, surnamed the Bold, is distinguished by many romantic incidents, and has much of an Oriental color in the violence of its transitions from good to evil fortune. This monarch seems to have constituted himself the general protector and reinstator of deposed sovereigns. With this object, he successfully conducted expeditions into Bohemia, Hungary, and Russia, and in the last-mentioned country subdued by famine the city of Kiev. Kiev was at that time the richest, the most splendid, and the most luxurious, town in Muscovy. To this day, it is a place of great interest and beauty, picturesquely situated, and abounding in records of the past. Seated on two rocky eminences, separated by a deep ravine, it presents a wild vision of old churches, richly adorned; of massive earthen walls inclosing the more sacred precincts of the city; of cathedral pinnacles and palace towers, rising from the clustering boughs of aged trees; of sculptured gates, towering belfries and obelisks, and gilt cupolas connected by golden chains. The catacombs of the ancient monastery of St. Anthony, founded two centuries before the time of Boleslaus the Second, are even now visited by fifty thousand pilgrims every year from all parts of Russia, who troop there to adore the hundred bodies of Russian saints, which the dryness of the air keeps in admirable preservation. Kiev is the Holy City of the Muscovites—their object of superstitious regard and aspiration, as Mecca is to the Moslem. In the middle of the eleventh century, when subjected by the Polish conqueror, it was a sacred city too; but it was also a center of enervating enjoyments, though it is said by modern travelers to be now detestable as a residence. Boleslaus treated the vanquished citizens with great generosity, and took up his abode among them for many years, almost forgetting his native country in the attractions of his new capital. But the voluptuous delights to which he resigned himself had the worst influence on his character. He became sensual, haughty, and despotic, and was only roused from his blissful trance by the outbreak of a rebellion in Poland. The wives of his military followers, offended by the long absence of their husbands, took to their serfs. Intelligence of this arriving at Kiev, the warriors, without asking permission of their leader, hurried back with the determination of taking revenge; but they found this no such easy task as they had supposed. Stimulated by the exhortations of their mistresses, and by the necessity of defending their lives to the utmost, the serfs armed themselves, seized on the fortresses, and resisted with great valor and obstinacy; the women fighting by their sides, and singling out their husbands wherever they could distinguish them from the mass. The struggle was prolonged for a considerable time; in the midst of it Boleslaus arrived from Kiev, with a vast army made up of Russians and Poles; swept down upon both of the contending parties, and quenched the feud in blood. An evil time for the King ensued upon the restoration of peace. He got into a quarrel with the Bishop of Cracow, somewhat like that which our Henry the Second had with Thomas à Becket; and it led to a similar termination, for the bishop was murdered while officiating in his cathedral. In consequence of this crime, Boleslaus was excommunicated by the Pope, and deprived of his sovereignty; his kingdom was laid under an interdict; he was abandoned by his subjects, and forced to fly into Hungary. Some of the monkish writers say that he died a violent death about the year 1080; but it is more generally supposed that he took refuge in a monastery in Carinthia, and expired there in the humble capacity of cook, after having tasted all the power and glory of empire, and all the pleasures of alluring Kiev.

The third and fourth Polish monarchs, bearing the name of Boleslaus, conducted successful expeditions against the German Empire and Prussia, though some of their undertakings were not so fortunate. The third sustained a defeat at the hands of the Russians; and the fourth, after subduing Prussia, and converting its inhabitants, at the point of the sword, into very doubtful Christians, fell into an ambuscade which the treacherous converts had laid for him, and barely escaped with his life. This Boleslaus reigned about the middle of the twelfth century; and early in the following century there was a fifth of the same name—a weak and superstitious monarch, who suffered his kingdom to be ravaged by the Tartars.

Vladislav and Sigismund are two other names frequently borne by Polish kings, and associated with many warlike achievements and memorable events. We find, also, the name of Zamoyski rendered illustrious at different periods by three eminent nobles. The most remarkable of the triad was the first, who died in 1605, after having, for nearly 30 years, maintained himself at the head of affairs as Grand Chancellor of Poland, despite the intrigues of faction; though a civilian by education, he took command of the army when almost a middle-aged man, and achieved great successes against the Russians, Swedes, and Tartars. It was he who, in the diet held a little before his death, told the king, Sigismund III, that, having misgoverned the country, with a view to his own interests, he might be deposed; and added, seeing the monarch lay his hand on his sword, "Withdraw your hand from your sword, prince. Do not oblige history to record that we were Brutuses, and you a Cæsar."

For several centuries, the acquisitions of territory to the Polish crown were considerable, and exhibit a striking contrast to the present debased and mangled condition of the country. Galicia (now Austrian Poland) was wrested from Russia in the fourteenth century, during the reign of Casimir the Great, who conferred still greater services on his people, by curbing the tyranny of the nobles over the peasants. Lithuania was united with Poland toward the close of the same century, in consequence of the reigning queen, Hedvige, marrying the grandduke of the smaller state—a pagan prince, who thereupon became Christianized. In the middle of the fifteenth century Poland was augmented by some of the eastern provinces of Prussia. In 1510 the reigning prince of Moldavia and Wallachia was compelled to acknowledge himself a vassal of the powerful sovereigns who ruled at Cracow; and less than fifty years later Livonia voluntarily placed itself under Polish rule, to avert the danger of subjection by Russia, to which empire the province now belongs, after having for a brief period been incorporated with Sweden. The history of the greater part of the seventeenth century is a record of perpetual contests with Russia, during which the Poles twice penetrated to Moscow, and which, early in the century, led to a cession of Muscovite territory to Poland. One disastrous incident of the period, however, must not be forgotten—the temporary conquest of Poland by Charles Gustavus of Sweden. It was not long before the Swedes were expelled; but the reputation of the country suffered, until restored shortly afterward by the famous John Sobieski.

That truly noble man was the sunset of Polish glory. He was born in Galicia in 1629, and was partially educated in France, where he served as one of the Musketeers of Louis the XIVth. An alarming insurrection of Cossacks, joined by Polish serfs, called him in haste from Constantinople, and joining the national army, he fought with great distinction. Poland was at that time assailed by the Cossacks, the Tartars, the Swedes, and the Russians. The king, John Casimir, was weak and incompetent, and Sobieski soon became the hope of the nation. He rose to the head of the army; defeated the Cossacks and Tartars; and drove out the Turks, who, led by the Sultan, Mohammed the IVth, in person, had invaded the country. The throne becoming vacant, Sobieski was elected by acclamation as its next occupant. A fresh Turkish invasion speedily called him into the field. He routed one army, and was soon afterward compelled to encounter another, led by the Pasha of Damascus, who was called by his followers "the Devil," being deemed by them invincible. The Polish warrior, at the head of only ten thousand men—a mere handful in comparison with the legions of the enemy—intrenched himself between two villages on the banks of the Dniester, and for twenty days withstood a furious cannonade by the Moslems. On the 14th of October, 1676, he suddenly sallied forth, and, drawing up in order of battle, struck a panic terror into the Turks, who conceived that Sobieski could be nothing short of a wizard to defy such odds, and whose commander accordingly offered him honorable terms of peace, which were accepted.

During the few years of tranquillity which followed this exploit, Sobieski endeavored to introduce reforms into the Polish Constitution; but he was always defeated by the selfish prejudices of the nobles. It was not long, however, before the European encroachments of the Turks again summoned the king to the active pursuits of war, and gave him the opportunity for the greatest of his military achievements. This time it was not Poland, but the Austrian capital, that was threatened by the Moslem. Vienna was closely beleaguered by the Grand Vizier, Kara Mustapha; and all Europe awaited the issue of the siege with breathless anxiety. Hungary had been already overrun, though the country of the Magyars was generally regarded as the eastern bulwark of Christianity against the tide of Mussulman power. Had Vienna fallen, it is impossible to say where the tide would have stopped; and the crisis was looked upon with the utmost gravity and alarm. At the head of sixteen thousand Poles, Sobieski advanced to the relief of Vienna; being joined by several German contingents, he found himself on the 11th of September, 1683, in command of an army of seventy thousand men. From the mountain ridge of Kalemberg, which dominates Vienna, he saw the plain below covered with the Ottoman hosts.

On the following day, the Turks were driven into their intrenchments; but here Sobieski paused, conceiving the position to be too strong for attack. A trifling incident, however, had the effect of suddenly provoking him into a change of purpose which had the happiest results. In the early evening, he caught sight of the Grand Vizier seated at the entrance of his tent, sipping coffee. The cool indifference of this proceeding irritated the Polish king to such a degree that he gave orders for an immediate assault; the Christians dashed like a thunderbolt into the Moslem ranks; and the Turks, after a brief resistance, fled, leaving their enemies in possession of the ground, the whole camp, the artillery, and the baggage.

The latter end of the seventeenth and commencement of the eighteenth centuries mark a period of history memorable for the production of military genius; but, even when placed side by side with the illustrious names of Turenne, Charles the Twelfth of Sweden, Peter the Great of Russia, Marlborough, Prince Eugène, and Villars, the fame of Sobieski stands out brilliantly. It would have been well for his country if he had been equally successful in domestic legislation. But he was perpetually thwarted in his projects of reform; and he saw the consequences of his failure with the provision of a prophet. At the close of the Diet of 1688, he thus addressed the assembly: "What will be one day the surprise of posterity to see that, after being elevated to such a hight of glory, we have suffered our country to fall into the gulf of ruin; to fall, alas! forever. For myself, I may from time to time have gained her battles; but I am powerless to save her. I can do no more than leave the future of my beloved land, not to destiny—for I am a Christian—but to God, the High and Mighty."

Eight years after the delivery of these memorable words, Sobieski died; and the first steps of that ruin which he predicted were not long in making themselves visible. The crown became subservient to the Russian Court.

The first partition of Poland took place in 1772, at the instigation of Frederick the Great of Prussia. A territory of upward of 83,000 square miles was thus lost to Poland, and gained by Russia, Prussia, and Austria. The nobles at last set to work to introduce some of those improvements which had been advocated, a century before, by Sobieski; but even then the most important were refused. A new code was proposed to the diet, with a view to partially emancipating the peasants. With scarcely credible fatuity, the diet rejected it. A new Constitution, however, was proclaimed on the 2d of May, 1792; and by this act the Throne was made hereditary after the death of Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski, the reigning king. Russia and Prussia opposed the new Constitution, with the treacherous connivance of Poniatowski; and in 1793 there was a second partition of Polish soil between the two invading Powers. The Russians occupied Warsaw; but in the following year occurred the celebrated insurrection of which Kosciusko was the leader. It succeeded for a little while, but was eventually crushed out in 1795, when the remainder of the distracted country was divided between the three Powers who had shared the first spoliation. The invasion of Prussia and Russia by Napoleon in 1806, reanimated the hopes of the Poles; but the peace of Tilsit disappointed their most sanguine expectations. The greater part of the Prussian-Polish territory, however, received a quasi-independence, under the title of the Duchy of Warsaw. This state of things lasted until the general peace of 1815, when Russia, Prussia and Austria, resumed possession of the whole of the ancient kingdom, with the exception of the city and small territory of Cracow, which were erected into a republic. It must be within the memory of most of our readers that this last fragment of independent Poland was seized by Austria in 1846, on the ground that it had long been a center of intrigues for the restoration of the fallen nationality. Cracow was the ancient capital of Poland; in its fine old Gothic cathedral may be seen memorials of her great men, from the heroes of the medieval ages, down to Kosciusko.

High Tory though he was, Lord Castlereagh, who represented England at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, did the most he could to procure for the Poles, not only humane treatment, but something like freedom. The Emperor Alexander of Russia showed himself especially desirous of according those favors, though not to the full extent demanded by Castlereagh; and, the Duchy of Warsaw having been erected into a Kingdom of Poland attached to the Russian Crown, a constitution was granted, which guaranteed to the people a separate executive, a parliament, a national army, and the use of the national language. Had the engagement been faithfully observed, that part of Poland which fell to the Czar would probably have remained content. But it is in the nature of such compacts to suffer shipwreck on the first trial. The subjects take more advantage of their guaranteed liberties than the foreign conqueror is pleased to see; repression follows; isolated outbreaks among the governed, express the old longings for nationality and complete freedom; and a pretext is soon found by the despot for falsifying his promises. It was so in Russian Poland; and at length, in November, 1830, an insurrection burst forth, more formidable than any that had been seen since the days of Kosciusko. To the indignation of Europe, Prussia gave the same aid to Russia that she is now rendering; and, after a brief career of success, the patriots were defeated in several engagements, and the Autumn of 1831 saw the entire ruin of their plans. From that time to this, Russia has spared no cruelty or oppression to destroy the nationality of the Poles, and to make them a mere undistinguished element in the Muscovite population. A little before the close of the insurrection of 1831, the Government of Louis Philippe sought the coöperation of England in demanding of the Czar Nicholas the execution of the stipulations of Vienna. Our present Prime Minister then held the seals of the Foreign Office; and he declined to interfere, on the ground that England was not prepared to support the demand by "more direct and effectual interference" with her "good and faithful ally" of Russia. Tennyson, writing at the time, said that our neglecting to "aid the right" was

> "A matter to be wept with tears of blood."

And it *was* so wept, a quarter of a century later, in the Crimea; for there can be little doubt that the impunity with which the Emperor Nicholas violated the engagements he had inherited, encouraged him to make that subsequent attempt on the life of "the sick man" which, though it terminated in his own humiliation, cost the Western Powers dear.

It will have been seen, from the foregoing historical sketch, that Poland has at all times been fruitful in the production of great men—especially of men possessing signal military genius. There has never been any want of intellect, or of manhood in its most vigorous form, in the Polish people. Yet the nation has lain for three-quarters of a century under the feet of empires which in earlier ages felt the might of its sword, and one of which, less than 200 years ago, was saved from destruction by its valor and ability. The causes of this change were indicated beforehand by Sobieski. The constitution of Poland was radically false. It was contrived for the benefit of a single class, and that class used its privileges with cruel selfishness. On the death of Casimir the Great, in 1370, the ancient dynasty of Piast, which had held the scepter from the pre-Christian ages, became extinct; that of Jagellon succeeded; and subsequently the monarchy was made elective. The state was thenceforth called a Republic; and a Republic it really was, only of the very worst kind. It was an aristocratical Commonwealth, headed by a king who was chosen by the nobles exclusively, and who was little better than their puppet. The mutual jealousies of the great lords, which the monarch was powerless to check, often paralyzed the whole forces of the country when they were most needed.

This, says an old account of Poland, published in 1701, "was the reason why the King of Sweden, with an army of forty thousand, reduced to the last extremity a country whose least armies generally exceeded two hundred thousand fighting men. For their misunderstanding (that of the nobles) is such, and the authority of their prince so little, that, before the diet is assembled, and the gentry come to a resolution, the enemy have time to do what they please, there being no place of strength to put a stop to them until they come to Warsaw." The privileges and immunities of the nobles were of the most extravagant kind. They had the power of life and death over their vassals, who were no better than slaves. The laws were so ordered as to lead to a constant accumulation of property in the hands of the great landowners. The house of a nobleman was a secure asylum for persons who had committed any crime; for no one had the right to take them thence without the consent of the master. The judges dared not cause a nobleman's serf to be arrested, or his effects to be seized. Noblemen and their vassals paid no toll or duty on the cattle, corn, &c., which they exported. All civil posts and ecclesiastical dignities were usurped by the territorial lords, to the exclusion of every other class; none but noblemen were qualified to possess estates, with the exception of the burghers of Cracow and four other cities; and such was the disrepute of commerce, that the fact of engaging in trade caused a nobleman to forfeit the privileges of his birth. The condition of the lower orders was, of course, proportionately wretched.

Our old friend Peter Heylyn, writing in 1629, says that the gentlemen were "free," but that the peasants lived "in miserable subjection to their lords." And the account from which we have already quoted, and which describes the state of things existing more than seventy years later than the days of Heylyn, speaks of the agricultural population as "the poorest wretches in the world, having not the least thing which they call their own, and being subject to their lords, that treat them worse than galley-slaves. If a neighbor kills a boor, it is but paying the price he is rated at, and the business is made up. And whereas in other countries a nobleman is said to be worth so much a year, here he is said to be master of so may slaves, who work hard, live on little, and dwell in pitiful cabins, daubed with mud, and covered with straw. Their children play, sleep, and eat with the pigs, while the father makes use of the hog-trough and cow-rack for table and bed."

Such was the lot of the Polish peasantry up to the time of the partition; it goes far to explain the fall of a country once great and powerful. The nobility wrangled over their dishonest privileges while the enemy was at the gates; and, when the struggle came, the masses had no heart to strike manfully for the preservation of an independence from foreign rule, which meant only "miserable subjection" to native oppressors. Of all forms of despotism, the aristocratical is the most debasing and cruel—the most devoid of reason and of conscience. It was that which opened the door of Poland to Russia, Prussia, and Austria; and, if the vanquished nationality could be restored to-morrow, it would be ruined a second time, unless the Polish nobility (as we have reason to hope) have at length learned wisdom from the humiliation and sorrow which their tyrants have forced them to endure.

The Canal Convention.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Sherman House, Chicago, June 4, 1863.

Quite unexpectedly, the Canal Convention adjourned yesterday, having been in session but two days. Its apparent action consists in the adoption of various resolutions and the appointment of a large Committee to press upon the next Congress the subject of the enlargement of the canals between the Hudson and the Mississippi. Any more specific action was precluded by the number of distinct projects which different sections were anxious to have indorsed by the Convention. In the first hours of the Session, every slack-water-navigation river improvement, and every canal project, that ever reached the dignity of a preliminary survey and a newspaper article, was aired by its friends in speeches as ambitious, and as discursive as any in Congress "in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union." It seemed as if harmony were impossible. But second, and more judicious thought, finally prevailed, and the four thousand delegates, and other thousands of visitors, go home mainly satisfied. If the different interests can be as successfully harmonized in Congress next Winter, that body will surely grant the desired aid. Such was the feeling here, not only among enthusiasts, but with the most dispassionate. The North-West, the representatives from the like districts of Indiana and Ohio, New-York and New-England, and not a few members from Missouri and Kentucky, will certainly give to it their votes.

As a Convention, no such imposing body of representative men—presided over by the Vice-President of the United States—has ever assembled in this country. It is the River and Harbor Convention of 1847, with sixteen years of tremendous material progress superadded.

And in the event that national assistance be not granted, the Convention will not be fruitless. The West, like Truth, is so lovely that she needs only to be seen to be embraced. These statesmen, political economists, and capitalists, who, many of them, have now for the first time grasped any adequate conception of her power and resources present, and their multiplication to come—this knowledge, gained by these men, will be of incalculable advantage in opening channels of transportation by private enterprise. It has, at least, educated public sentiment and capital, and compacted these and many divergent interests in support of the idea of ship navigation from the Mississippi to the lakes, from the lakes to the ocean. There was no mistaking the earnestness of the Convention, over which must have hovered in smiling presence the shade of De Witt Clinton. That great spirit was not once invoked that thousands did not join in the acclaim.

That word "acclaim" reminds me that the Convention was soundly loyal, and never refrained from demonstrations of its sympathy with the soldiers in the field and the cause they sustain. No speaker was greeted with greater delight than Col. Jennison of Kansas. That such should be the case is the more significant, as just now the Copperheads are particularly outspoken owing to the suppression of *The Times* of this city by Gen. Burnside.

The suppression of this, the most able and virulent of the Copperhead organs in the North-West, even more than the deportation of Vallandigham, is a stroke that awakens some uneasiness among good men, while it carries consternation to traitors. The heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing. For heathen read traitors, and for people read loyalists. Nevertheless, no large proportion of loyal men see any cause of alarm in Burnside's course. If Western Copperheads are the most malignant of the species (*vide* Vallandigham and Mahoney), the Unionists are the most terribly in earnest of any in the country. I believe that to-day Burnside is supported by nineteen-twentieths of the loyalists of the West. They see in his measures an indication of earnestness that has hitherto been wanting. And with the armies before Vicksburg and Chattanooga, to whom Copperheads are a hissing and a byword, in whose nostrils home traitors are a worse stench than Southern Rebels, Burnside is to-day, next to Grant and Rosecrans, their greatest hero.

At the East I have heard apprehensions that the West might falter in its support of the war. Here I hear the same fears in regard to the East. From a knowledge of both sections, I believe these Western men are of the two the most fearfully in earnest. Dreams of North-West secession at the South, fears of it at the East, are alike baseless.

The Times was very ably conducted. I find the main regret on account of its asphyxia by Burnside is that it was relied upon by many as a commercial paper. All day yesterday its proprietors circulated venomous handbills, to which very appropriately Gov. Seymour's letter to the Vallandigham meeting was appended, calling an indignation meeting in the evening. A large crowd gathered, and there was much treasonable bloviation, but all apprehensions of a riot were happily groundless. Any such demonstrations, I happen to know, would have been promptly and sternly quelled.

It is probable that through the intervention of the Courts some arrangement, including oaths of allegiance, supported by heavy bonds, may be hit upon, and the publication of the paper continued. But if it be perpetually suppressed there will be no successful outbreak.

The Tribune and *Journal* of this city—papers conducted with an ability and enterprise only surpassed in the conduct of the New-York papers, have ably reported the Convention.

The visit of Vice-President Hamlin to the West must have proved very grateful to himself, as it was to the people here. Last night the Hon. J. N. Arnold entertained at his house a distinguished company of visitors and citizens, graced by the presence of many ladies. Among those present were Vice-President Hamlin, Gov. Washburne of Maine, and the Hon. Elihu B. of the same name of this State, the Hons. C. B. Sedgwick, E. G. Spalding, Collector Barney and daughters, S. B. Ruggles, Geo. Walbridge, T. M. Edwards, H. A. Dawes, Geo. W. Julian, and others.

I have said that the Chicago papers excel those of any other city except New-York. Permit me to say the same, without any exception, of another feature of more importance to travelers—I refer to the hotels, of which the Sherman House is *facile princeps*. Chicago roast beef will sooner or later induce the immigration to these shores of all beef-loving England. C. A. P.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Second Division of the Sixth Corps Across the Rappahannock—Description of the Fight and Crossing.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Army of the Potomac, June 5, 1863.

Riding to Falmouth Station this morning, I observed when in the neighborhood of the "Wallace House," a short distance beyond the old headquarters of Gen. Hooker, that some of our pontoon trains were moving toward the river. On reaching the station I heard any number of rumors to the effect that our army was to cross during the day; that our cavalry had already forded the stream, and still later that they were in possession of the hights beyond Fredericksburg—all of these having their origin in a statement made by the balloon, to the effect that no camps were visible over the river; that the enemy had evacuated their stronghold—they had

> "Folded their tents like the Arabs,
> And as silently passed away."

Later yet another rumor reached me that the bridges were completed and some of our troops had crossed. Riding to Falmouth and the river bank opposite Fredericksburg I discovered the pontoon boats lying idle in the sun, and the Rebel pickets stronger than I had ever seen them. But what had become of the artillery I had seen moving during the forenoon? These brazen throats had not yet revealed their whereabout. Concluding that the balloon must have been wrong in its statements, or that Gen. Hooker had reason to doubt its veracity, I resolved, as the day was far spent, to go home and await the coming of events. At the moment of arriving there I heard the sound of guns far distant, and, with an appetite for something to write about, sharpened by a long-continued period of fasting in this respect, I rode off, determined to discover what the firing meant.

I turned my horse in the direction of the Fitz Hugh House, a large brick mansion facing the river, used by us as a hospital, and after a sharp ride of about 15 minutes reached there, and to my surprise saw before me only the green valley looking almost as on many a Sabbath afternoon it must have looked before the war. A man stood by a tree looking through a telescope, and to my question, "Is Sedgwick crossing" came the thrilling answer,

"He is, sir."

"Where?" I asked.

"Yonder."

I looked, and off in the direction of Fredericksburg, in some broad fields on our side the stream, I beheld a sea of gray-blue smoke, saw sudden flashes come from it, and curling clouds, whiter and paler than the rest, float off and vanish, and following each flash I heard the dull, far-away thunder of artillery. The sky above was covered with dark rain-clouds wove into an infinitude of purple shades, reaching away to the horizon, where a belt of saffron formed a glowing background to the Rebel hills looming grand and sullen in the distance.

Wishing to gain a nearer view of what occurred, I rode rapidly in the direction of the contest, taking a short cut across fields and along by-paths. At length I reached a hill above where our artillery was posted, affording a magnificent sight of the whole scene. Our troops (the 2d Division of the 6th Corps, Brig.-Gen. A. P. Howe) were resting in the plain below, while our artillery, there also, was engaged in throwing shells across with unerring accuracy at a line of Rebel rifle-pits; you could see every one of them burst above it, and hear their shrill whistle as they flew through the air. Still the butternuts lurked within. There was a stir among our troops in the fields below me, and a regiment on the "double quick" started for the river. It is the 5th Vermont boys from the Green Mountain State. This was at what is called Franklin's Crossing. Over they went in the boats. "They'll clean 'em out," I heard whispered all round. Straight for the rifle-pit they made, charging it, and out went "Johnny Reb.," running for dear life, some back toward the Bowling Green road, but most of them to the left, where stands the "Barnard House." At these our pickets let fly, and a well-directed shot from one of our guns burst right among them, killing or wounding two, for you could see them fall.

Then our men followed them close up, flanking and finally surrounding the Barnard House, where the "Rebs" took refuge. A few volleys ensued; but after that the enemy gave it up, and surrendered themselves. Before dusk the dark uniforms of our men could be distinguished beyond the Bowling Green Road, about a mile and a half out from the river; and at this house several regiments had crossed, formed in line of battle, and were marching to the support of our skirmishers. Night came at last, and with it everything became quiet. To-morrow will decide whether Lee's army has gone to succor Vicksburg, or is lying in wait beyond the already historic hills of Fredericksburg. I append the result of to-day's skirmishing.

We lost 14 men in killed and wounded. I have heard of but one officer, of whom it is doubtful, so I will not give his name.

We captured 55 prisoners of the 2d Florida Infantry, beside 25 mules, and have gained a footing on the south side of the Rappahannock. H. G. S.

Deserters to be Executed—A Reprieve—Their Bearing Under Sentence, and on the News of Respite.

Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Army of the Potomac, June 5, 1863.

One of those horrors, the execution of men who desert, was to have been perpetrated to-day in the 2d Division, 5th Corps, commanded by Gen. Sykes. Enos Daly and Philip Hargroff, Co. G, 5th New-York (Duryee's Zouaves), and Carlos Harrington, Co. E, 146th New-York, were sentenced to be shot at noon. The two former averred that they enlisted last August, under the promise of Capt. Carr and Major Hull, recruiting officers, No. 81 White street, New-York, that they should be discharged at the expiration of the two years' term of service of the regiment, and return home with it. They aver that Lieut. McGowan of the 7th Regular Infantry made the same statement, but required them to sign a declaration to serve three years as a "matter of form," with which they unsuspectingly complied. On their regiment returning recently they insisted on accompanying it, but were transferred to the 146th New-York, with a number of others similarly situated. Determined on securing the rights they imagined themselves entitled to, they deserted and were arrested. Daly is 23 years of age, and has a wife and three children. Before enlisting he worked with his father, who is a builder in Eleventh avenue, corner Fiftieth street, New-York. Margroff is 26 years old, and was formerly a clerk in the shoe establishment of Burt & Bros., in Park place. Harrington counts 31 years, is from Utica, and was a boatman on the Erie Canal. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Fredericksburg and paroled. Being transferred to Camp Parole by our Government, until his exchange could be effected, he deserted from there to visit his home.

The graves of the unfortunates were dug, and their coffins arrived last evening. Upon these they were to sit, blindfolded, with open breasts, while seven men, at six paces, were to point their muskets at each, and fire.

Arriving an hour before their doom, I visited them. Surrounded by a squad, they were in a small open space of the woods, with wrists and ankles manacled, allowing only a slight use of the hands, and a circumscribed movement of the feet. Harrington was seated on the ground, dictating a letter to a comrade, to be sent home. Margroff was reclining beside him, unconcernedly listening. These men were to die in an hour. They might, to all appearance, have been indulging in the idlest of camp talk. Daly walked restlessly up and down. I was introduced, and he entered very readily into conversation. His chief concern was leaving a stain upon the name of his children; otherwise he felt calm at the prospect of death. He did not believe in hell, and feeling that he had endeavored through life to inflict no stain on his character, he had faith in being gently dealt with by his Maker. He had always gone into battle without the slightest idea of being killed, and the present presence of death was new to him, though he still hoped for a reprieve. He described minutely his mode of enlistment, and in his eloquence upon its injustice seemed quite forgetful of the impending future. He was soon joined by Margroff, whom curiosity led to hear what was going on. With entire coolness he answered all questions as to his residence and former occupation, and chimed in fully with Daly's remarks. He too hoped. "I shall never give up hope," said he, "until I'm hit." They were then joined by Harrington, who had finished his dictation. "Give us a chew of tobacco," said he to Daly, and answered all questions with an equanimity equal to the rest. They hoped I would do their memories justice in The Tribune, and bade me cheerfully good-by, as I left them, promising to return soon. They were soldiers, and men, every inch. There was no chaplain on the spot, nor did they inquire for one.

A reprieve had arrived early this morning from Washington; and at 12 o'clock Lieut. Vance, 11th Infantry, commanding the division Provost Guard, with Lieuts. Farnsworth and Wagner, proceeded to the prisoners. The detail of men for the execution formed in line; and, passing them, Lieut. Vance called the three men before him. We often hear of swoonings, or extravagant demonstrations from men condemned to death when hearing of a reprieve. I was curious to watch the effect. Had the grief or fear of these men been strong, a reaction would have been correspondingly violent. As they had been calm, the news scarcely moved a muscle of their faces. They were all attention to the Lieutenant's words, which were few; and, at the close, they smiled nervously, with an "I'm glad to hear it." "Had you not an intuition?" said I, "of not being shot." "Something of the sort," said Daly and Harrington; "but still things looked very uncertain." "I felt it early this morning," said Margroff, "from the smile of Lieut. Farnsworth when he came to us." "Are we still to wear these things," said they, looking at their manacles. "Till further orders," said Lieut. Vance, who directed a tent to be pitched for their accommodation. Though hearing that their reprieve was only temporary, they had full faith in its duration, and turned gladly to their seats. "They are the happiest men in this army to-day, that's very clear," said I; "except, perhaps, those that are being mustered out," said Farnsworth, with a furtive smile. The prisoners will probably be sent to the Rip Raps to work on the fortifications till the close of the war. Their fate should be a caution to future recruits to know what they are signing, and to put their names to nothing as a "matter of form." A clear understanding should be had, and recruits should demand in writing from their officers what is incumbent of them. Much deception has been practiced toward enlisted men throughout the war, especially by persons who expected commissions contingently on their procuring a certain number of recruits. They promised anything and everything. The disappointment of their victims has created a hatred on the part of the latter toward the Government, which is charged indirectly with the misconduct of its subordinates. T. M. N.

The Crossing—Another Account—A Fight on Saturday—Contradictory Reports as to Lee's Position.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Saturday, June 6, 1863.

An order was issued to the army yesterday to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice with three days' rations, while all baggage, stores, &c., were ordered to the rear. At 8 o'clock the pontoon train moved down toward Franklin Crossing, halting behind the ridge near the river, where they remained till late in the afternoon. Howe's Division of the Sixth Corps was ordered to take the advance, when it moved forward, and halted a short distance from the river, where the men lay on their arms for several hours. At 5½ p. m. our batteries were brought into position near the bank of the river on the flats, and opened a brisk fire on the rifle-pits opposite. The guns were handled with skill, many of the shells bursting directly over the heads of the Rebels. A company of the 2d Florida was stationed in these pits, and they kept up a brisk fire, endeavoring to pick off our gunners, but they were not very successful.

After an hour's cannonading, the pontoons having been laid in the mean time, our troops were ordered to cross the river, and take the rifle pits. This was done with alacrity, the 5th Vermont taking the lead. As our men approached the Rebels almost ceased firing, the majority throwing down their arms and surrendering themselves, while a few retreated into the open field in the rear, when our troops followed, keeping up a running fire, which in connection with some shells thrown by our batteries beyond compelled them to turn and give themselves up rather than run the gauntlet of both fires. Not more than a dozen got away.

Several regiments having crossed by this time, they formed in line of battle and advanced about a mile, skirmishers being thrown out in front. On the Richmond road to the left of the field, a line of pickets were stationed, who opened fire on our forces, but were soon silenced. Our men then advanced toward a piece of woods directly opposite the crossing, but the enemy seemed to have left, no firing coming from that place. Another force advanced toward Fredericksburg, the Rebel pickets firing and retreating under cover of trees and houses. Numbers were seen leaving for the woods in rear of the town. It was now getting dark, and the action ceased for the night. Capt. Cross of the 50th New-York was killed, with three or four others, and some 10 or 12 wounded.

The loss of the enemy was not ascertained. We took 55 prisoners—all of the 2d Florida Regiment. Some of them say that Lee has fallen back, while others report that he only fell back behind the hills and is waiting for our advance. Twenty mules loaded with baggage were also captured and brought over just before dark.

This morning at 6 a. m. our skirmishers advanced past the Richmond road, and soon drew the Rebel fire. Both lines are still engaged (10 a. m.) with little damage on either side, each line maintaining its position.

About a division of the enemy were seen at 7 a. m. crossing the ridge toward St. Mary's Hights from the left, and shortly after one regiment returned over the same route. Our 32 pounders opened—one shell was thrown into their line, which made them scatter in short order. These guns are very valuable, throwing shells a distance of about 3 miles with great precision. The Rebels say they are the only ones they are afraid of.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Hilton Head, S. C., June 4, 1863.

One of the most brilliant raids since the Department of the South was created has just been successfully made by Col. Montgomery of the 2d South Carolina.

Upon information obtained from negroes who came in from the main land, last week, Gen. Hunter came to the conclusion that he could fill one of his negro regiments without going to Florida, and that the rice swamps, but a few miles from Beaufort would give him the required number. Although about to start upon another expedition, of more apparent importance, Col. Montgomery was ordered to embark two hundred picked men from his regiment, and with the Harriet A. Weed, John Adams, and the Sentinel, proceed up Coosaw River, effect a landing, and penetrate the main land at least 25 miles.

How ably Col. Montgomery executed the task assigned to him, the crowded decks of the above named vessels and the old Baptist church in Beaufort, filled with stout negroes, fully testify. One thousand valuable negro chattels, several hundred bags of hominy, a fine lot of blood horses, and any amount of household furniture, are the trophies he returns with.

Col. Montgomery left Beaufort yesterday morning, effected his landing without opposition, found two deserted forts and any number of rifle-pits, which it will be remembered had been used but a few weeks since in the destruction of the steamer George Washington, put a few men in the forts, a few more in the rifle-pits, and then threw out the balance of his little force as skirmishers, thus completely deceiving the enemy and leading him to suppose that he had a large force in reserve, when in reality he had not a man. The enemy was about three regiments strong, and had infantry, artillery and cavalry. The Rebel artillery and cavalry advanced, but upon discovering the strong picket force, black heads peering over the earthworks, and three steamers lying off in the stream, came to the conclusion that we were too strong for them, and that it would be prudent to retire, and that, too, precipitately. They did retire, and left the splendid rice plantations for a distance of 25 miles entirely at the mercy of Col. Montgomery. The moment the Rebel force retired, the negroes from the plantations came flocking into our lines by hundreds and thousands, and had there been time and transportation, five instead of one thousand might have been brought off.

It is impossible to describe the eagerness with which these negroes sought the opportunity to escape. They were willing to come, many of them almost in a nude state, rather than be left behind. But Col. Montgomery, notwithstanding the value of time, took everything very coolly, and gathered together all the provisions and furniture he could find, and after sacking every house known to belong to some notorious Rebel, set fire to it, and under its light fell back to his boats, embarked his men and his property. By daylight this morning he lay anchored off Beaufort, having been absent not quite twenty-four hours.

To recapitulate: Col. Montgomery has brought off with him six hundred thousand dollars worth of chattel property, has destroyed fifty dwelling-houses, has demonstrated beyond all question that negro soldiers will follow wherever a brave man dare lead, and that the slaves on the rice plantations of South Carolina are eager to reach our lines, and the major portion of them to enter the service of the Government in the capacity of soldiers.

Having but a moment to write before the steamer sails, I cannot give you all the interesting details of this brilliant raid. In my next I shall send Col. Montgomery's official report, together with everything else of interest connected with the affair. N. P.

Songs upon the Battle-Field.

A brave and godly captain, in one of our Western regiments, told us his story as we were taking him to the hospital. He was shot through both thighs with a rifle bullet—a wound from which he could not recover. While lying on the field he suffered intense agony from thirst. He supported his head upon his hand, and the rain from heaven was falling around him. In a little while a little pool of water formed under his elbow, and he thought if he could only get to that puddle he might quench his thirst. He tried to get into a position to suck up a mouthful of muddy water, but he was unable to come within a foot of it. Said he, "I never felt so much the loss of any earthly blessing."

By and by night fell, and the stars shone out clear and beautiful above the dark field, and I began to think of that great God, who had given His Son to die a death of agony for me, and that He was up there—up above the scene of suffering, and above those glorious stars; and I felt that I was going home to meet Him, and praise Him there; and I felt that I ought to praise God, even wounded and on the battle-field. I could not help singing that beautiful hymn,

> "When I can read my title clear
> To mansions in the skies,
> I'll bid farewell to every fear,
> And dry my weeping eyes."

"And," said he, "there was a Christian brother in the brush near me. I could not see him, but I could hear him. He took up the strain; and beyond him another and another caught it up, all over the terrible battle-field of Shiloh. That night the echo was resounding, and we made the field of battle ring with hymns of praise to God!"

Pleasant Bedfellows.—A diary of a prisoner of war contains the following suggestive incident: "Becoming drowsy, I borrowed a blanket, went into the depot, and finding a vacant place between two prostrate forms, dropped down to rest, and was soon lost in forgetfulness. I have no knowledge how long I slept, but getting cold, I partially awoke, and hunching my right-hand partner, requested him to roll over and spoon. Receiving no reply, and giving him a tremendous thump, I besought him to spoon, but it was no go. Turning on my other side, I shook my other bedfellow and made the same request. He too paid no heed to my desire. Exasperated at what I considered an unaccommodating spirit, I determined to bring matters to a crisis. Drawing up my left leg, I gave him a most unmerciful kick, but he was as firm as the rock of ages. I was now thoroughly awake. Jumping up, I turned down the blanket, first on one and then on the other, and by the dim light beheld on either hand a corpse. My sleep was finished. In the morning I learned that they were Rebel dead, brought down from Murfreesboro for burial at Chattanooga."

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

American Institute Farmers' Club.

TUESDAY, June 2.—There was a fair attendance at the Club to-day for the first Summer meeting, of men and women, mostly of the city. The farmers who are in the habit of coming into the city upon other business on Tuesday, are generally too busy to afford even half a day of pleasant recreation. The business was all of the miscellaneous order, and based principally upon letters from the country to Solon Robinson, the reporter of the proceedings of the Club for THE TRIBUNE.

Cotton and Strawberries in Illinois.—N. C. HERKER writes from Dongola, Union Co., Ill., May 24, 1863, "in the hurry of the strawberry season," as follows:

"Please inform the Farmers' Club and the world that 61 bales of cotton left this place a few days ago for Providence, R. I., consigned to the owners, A. & W. Sprague. This cotton was bought under the direction of G. Reynolds, esq., their agent, and he pronounces the quality equal to good Upland Tennessee, and his judgment is good, for he buys immense quantities of cotton every year. This lot was raised in Union and a few adjoining counties. The Messrs. Sprague, in buying this cotton, offer an inducement to the farmers to plant largely, which they have done, thus changing the farming of the whole country.

"Please inform the Club also that we have been shipping strawberries to Northern cities since the 14th inst. Two bushels sent to St. Louis on the 5th brought *forty-four dollars*, or thirty-nine dollars free of all charges. Perhaps this is the most money ever paid for two bushels of fruit grown in the open air in the West. It may seem a big story, but I know it is true, for I have got the money in my pocket."

Insects Infesting Trees.—W. H. CUTLER of Panama, Chautauqua County, N. Y., sends a sample of worms that appear to be likely to destroy apple orchards in that section. "It attacks the young Spring shoots, making cocoons of the young, tender leaves, and we want to know the name of this pest and the remedy, if there is any."

Dr. TRIMBLE—I do not know of any practical remedy for this one of the leaf-curlers which are to be found all over the country, and will continue to increase so long as man makes war upon his best friends, the birds.

H. W. HOWE of Akron, Ohio, says the trees are infested there just as described by Miss Bliss of Liberty, Wis., in her letter read May 12. He says that the injury to the trees is trifling. "The insect that thus writes a part of its history upon the smooth bark of the apple tree is of a light green color, about one-third of an inch in length, with a flat triangular face, upon the upper part of which are two prominences, from which it has derived its name—the Buffalo Tree-Hopper, *Ceresa bubalus* of Fabricius. The eggs are easily discoverable by the naked eye, and are frequently to be found in double rows, the ends of the rows nearest to the puncture converging. The rows are about one-sixteenth of an inch long, and there are from six to eight eggs in a row.

"I might write you more fully, but for the probability that your State Entomologist, Asa Fitch, has already, as he proposed doing, described the punctures, the insect, and a parasitic fly whose larva feeds upon the eggs of the 'tree-hopper,' specimens of all of which I forwarded to him in the season of 1858."

The Rev. W. C. FRENCH of Oberlin, Ohio, writes as follows:

"One morning last Fall, after a heavy blow in the night preceding, I found my finest raspberry canes broken off in the middle. At first I supposed it was the effect of the wind, but upon examination I find them all perforated as if stung by locusts. I inclose specimens. Will I be likely to lose them again this year, and is there any remedy?"

Dr. TRIMBLE—From the appearance of the specimens, I judge it is the same insect so well described in Mr. Howe's letter. We do not know any remedy, and there is no certainty that because the insect was there last year it will be there again this year.

Here is a more serious pest, which appears to be rapidly extending. If there are any present who have not examined the asparagus beetle and the manner it attaches its eggs to the stalk, here are some samples. The beetle is a pretty tri-colored one, and its eggs are dark colored and attached singly by the ends to the branches.

SOLON ROBINSON read the following extract from *The London Medical Times*, as pertinent to this question:

"*Birds as Destroyers of Insects.*—A distinguished naturalist, M. Florent Prévost, conceived the idea that it would be a matter of great interest to collect, at different periods of the year, the stomach of every description of bird he was enabled to procure, to examine and preserve its contents. This collection, commenced 35 years since, has now reached a considerable size. The stomachs, opened and dried, together with their contents, are fixed on card-board, upon which are inscribed, beside the name of the species of the bird, the indication of the locality and the date of its death, together with the names of the animals or plants which have been recognized as forming part of the contents of its stomach. It results from these researches that birds are in general far more useful than hurtful to the agriculturist, and that the mischief done at certain periods by the granivorous species is largely compensated by the consumption of insects they effect at other periods."

A conversation then followed upon the usefulness of birds to farmers in this country, particularly crows and quails.

WM. S. CARPENTER said that since birds have been allowed to increase in that part of Westchester County where my farm lies, I am satisfied that insects have decreased, and fruit increased.

The Measuring Worm—How Long Has it Been Here?—JOHN G. BERGEN inquired if any one knew the date of the appearance of the measuring worm in this city and Brooklyn.

SOLON ROBINSON replied that it was only about 15 years since its depredations became so great as to attract attention to any extent, and now it is every where a great destroyer.

Dr. TRIMBLE—I cannot tell the date of its appearance, but I recollect that soon after the morus multicaulis mulberry excitement this worm was noticed, and some people thought it must have been introduced into the country with those trees.

Mr. HAWKSHURST said that he remembered seeing these worms here twenty-one years ago.

JOHN G. BERGEN—I am sure that I saw them in Brooklyn twenty-eight years ago, and I remember a circumstance that proves that they were upon the Battery in this city as early as that.

Dr. TRIMBLE—These worms are now a terrible pest in this city. The trees in Union square are eaten almost bare of leaves, and the worms hang in myriads by their little threads, ready to drop upon the ground, or upon the heads of passengers. Ladies avoid the Park, because they cannot go near it without bringing away some of these undesirable appendages to their dress. I noticed one of the street lamps almost covered with the worms.

Sorgo Cultivation.—HENRY DANIELS, Bedford, Pike County, Ill., says that a great majority of the people of that county are as dependent upon the sorgo crop for all their sweetening as the new settlers of timbered countries are upon the maple trees. In most cases the molasses made on the farm is a very poor article, not on account of the source from which it is derived, but from the mode of manufacture, and he wonders if there is any book published that will give farmers the much needed information.

SOLON ROBINSON—There is a book published in this city, and obtainable from booksellers any where, upon sorgo culture, which embraces Lovering's experiments in the manufacture of sirup and refined sugar from sorgo juice. There have been several other publications upon the mode of manufacture, but where for sale, and at what price, or whether suited to the wants of farmers in that part of Illinois, I cannot say. Perhaps the publishers do not wish me to say, nor to sell their books; if they did, they would probably advertise their value to those who need such information.

Prof. MAPES—I have no doubt that with proper skill, sugar can be made from sorgo, just as easily as sirup. Mr. Lovering's experiments prove this, and also prove that much depends upon the time of cutting the cane, and that it must not be cut long before it is ground, unless some agent is used to counteract the acidity of the juice. One of the most important facts for manufacturers of sugar from this new product of the farm to learn, is to boil the juice rapidly. If boiled slowly in open kettles, it will never make good sugar. Cutting the cane before it is ripe—cutting it too long before grinding and boiling—not correcting the acidity—boiling slow, are reasons why much of the product is, what this man calls it, poor stuff.

The form of the kettle is important to those who wish to make sugar. It should not be round-bottomed, nor should the fire be allowed to come up on the sides of the kettle, because the sirup burns and becomes caramel, and that prevents granulation, and gives the sirup, and gives it an acrid taste. Vacuum pans are too expensive and too difficult for farmers to manage, so they must use open pans, which should be made shallow and flat-bottomed, set on brick work, so as to be easily lifted off with a crane. What is known as the "Perkin's process" could be conveniently used upon the farm. A frame covered with wire gauze is made to fit into the pan, and is floated on the surface of the boiling juice, and the portion that rises to the surface, which is usually skimmed off, passes through the gauze as it rises, and forms on the upper surface, and is then lifted by the crane all at once, and does not disturb the liquid as the skimmer does, which if not very carefully used, is apt to injure the granulating process. No one should attempt to make sugar without the use of a thermometer. When the sirup acquires such a density that it only boils at 240 deg., it may be put in sugar molds to slowly cool and granulate, and will not only make good sugar, but far better sirup than by continuing the boiling.

It is almost useless for any farmer to undertake to make sorgo sugar until he has learned how from books or seeing others do the work. There are plenty of books upon sugar-making and refining, the general principles of which would suit the sorgo cane as well as the Southern cane sugar-making.

Do Peach Trees Need Protection in Iowa?—Mr. CARPENTER stated that a resident in Clarke County, Iowa, told him that peaches could not be grown there without Winter protection for the trees, and this was accomplished by cutting the roots upon one side and turning the trees down and covering them with earth. To do this much easier, he had adopted the plan of setting the young trees so as to form roots only upon one side. Trim off all one side when set, and place boards or flat stones under that side, to prevent roots from growing into the ground. In Autumn the tree is easily bent over toward the rooted side, and any small roots that have formed are cut away from the other side.

SOLON ROBINSON—It sounds very strange to me to hear the assertion that peach trees need Winter protection in the south part of Iowa, when I know that they do not need it in the north part of Indiana and Illinois, and I must have more than one witness to make me believe that all this labor in protecting peach trees is necessary anywhere in Iowa, except in the northern counties, and doubt whether it is there.

Kansas Wild Flower Seed.—SOLON ROBINSON—I have something from the Kansas women for their sisters who attend this Club—something to make them glad that they do attend. Here is a lot of flower-seeds from the wilds of the West. And here is a sprig of one of the most delicious odorous plants that I know of, the *Galium odoratum*, a remarkably interesting plant which, the lady says, I never saw anywhere but in Kansas on the banks of the creek. These seeds are sent with the following letter from C. W. CRAIG of Black Jack, Kansas:

"Please accept these few Kansas flower seeds, as a little thank-offering for your kind notice of my letter last Summer. I have not all the varieties I mentioned, but hope to procure others during the coming Summer and Fall. Perhaps you are acquainted with the red bud. I have no doubt it would be hardy in that climate. It is beautiful at the time the lilac is in bloom.

"Perhaps the seeds need swelling in hot water. The Pentstemon is very fine—flowers about the size of the Canterbury bell—the leaves very rich.

"I think all the plants a great acquisition to a garden, and hope you will be pleased with them. The tuberous larkspur grows in moist places, but will flourish anywhere. It has a scape-like stem, and is a beautiful plant. I have a very few seeds of a perennial Phlox, resembling the Drummondii in color. The Ruellia resembles the Petunia, and is a very interesting plant—blooms in the morning—perennial. I wish the Club could spare more time on flowers.

"I have not time to write any thing for the press, or I should like again to ask them to pay more attention to floriculture.

"I love to read their discussions on raising fruit, and should be equally interested in reading occasionally the experience of members in the cultivation and improvement of flowers.

"You give us vegetables for our repast, fruit for our dessert, and please give us a dish of flowers now and then for spices.

"I have just thought of Mr. Fuller's proposition to the Vermont lady, which I read two or three weeks ago; and will, if you please, mention what would, I think, be a great favor to the lovers of flowers in Kansas.

"I think if the Club should send an agent with choice trees and shrubs, or if some good gardener should commence the business in Lawrence, or some other favorable locality, there would be a great demand. Gardeners, if I mistake not, keep very few varieties of choice shrubs or plants of any kind.

"I have tried to get different sorts of roses, also, Althea Frutex, and Rose Acacia, and others that I had at the East, but have not succeeded. I have sent to friends and to two seed stores in New-York, for seeds of the Althea Frutex and Rose Acacia, but cannot get them. May I beg the favor of a few seeds if you have them?"

Mr. ROBINSON said that he hoped gardeners or nurserymen, who wish to change or make a new location, will think of what is said in this letter about the opening in Kansas.

Mr. CARPENTER said that he had no doubt every one present felt as he did, highly gratified with this letter and its contents, and hoped that the writer in the closing request will be kindly remembered. The *Althea frutex* mentioned is not the most desirable variety, the flowers being single, while other varieties are double and much more beautiful.

Hawthorn for Stocks for Budding.—J. B. P. DAY, Keneebec, Iowa, writes: "Will you, through your Farmers' Club report, tell many of us in the West whether or not the common hawthorn, that bears a red, edible fruit, sometimes very good, is the kind Mr. Prince recommends as stock for pears?"

Mr. BERGEN replied that, in the absence of Mr. Prince, he could not say positively, but thought it was not; and Mr. CARPENTER deprecated the use of any kind of thorn for stocks for pears.

Effect of Roots Striking from Pears, on Quince.—JOHN G. BERGEN: This Spring, I had occasion to move twenty-five pear trees on quince, which I set five years ago, at two years old, budded low on the stock, so that it was easy to set them two to four inches below the junction. Upon about one-third of these trees, I found that there were plenty of quince roots, but none from the pear. About one-third had both pear and quince roots, and in some instances, when the pear roots were vigorous, the quince roots, though still in place, were dead or dying. Upon the other third, there were no quince roots left, the whole tree being sustained by the new roots formed from the pear. In one case, the tree was budded upon pear, and that had straight roots, reaching downward. On the trees where new pear roots had formed above the quince, they all appeared disposed to spread out horizontally. The trees still retaining quince roots are not as large as the others, and those with both pear and quince roots prove that the latter do not always die as soon as pear roots form.

The Prospect of Fruit.—This question was considerably discussed. Dr. TRIMBLE thought the prospect bad for all fruit, except black Tartarian cherries, about Newark, N. J. Mr. QUINN, foreman of Prof. Mapes's farm, three miles west of Newark, said the prospect was good for all varieties of cherries. Mr. HAWKSHURST thought the prospect generally good for apples in New-Jersey. Mr. CARPENTER said it was good in Westchester County. Dr. TRIMBLE said that peaches may be better this year than last, as the curl leaf is much less prevalent. As to any particular insect causing the curl, I have not been able to detect it by careful microscopic examination.

Preserving Potatoes in Summer.—WILLIAM PETTINGILL, New-Lisbon, Otsego County, writes: "Please to ask the members of the Farmer's Institute Club, What is the best method of preserving potatoes for Summer use?"

JOHN G. BERGEN—Keep them in a cool, dark cellar. If sufficiently cool, it matters not about its being damp. If stored in bulk, handle often, to check tendency to sprout. If in barrels, empty from one to another occasionally, and that will break off many sprouts.

WM. S. CARPENTER—If taken from the cellar to a dry room, and allowed to wilt a little, it checks the sprouts, and the potatoes may be then returned to the cellar. Some persons sun their potatoes now and then in Summer; some sprinkle them with powdered lime, which absorbs the moisture.

Prof. NASH—If potatoes were stored in a room just above the freezing point, they would keep an indefinite length of time. Potatoes are always soundest and best that remain in the ground over Winter, and in store they keep best in a condition that approximates nearest to the natural one.

The Flax Crop.—RICHARD GAINES writes from some one of the 39 Fairfields in the United States, requesting "attention of the Farmers' Club to the fact of a large amount of flax fiber in this county, the last year's crop being yet on hand, add to which this year's, also, which will make a large amount. I had 30 acres last year, and this year have 65 acres. I think there could be 300 tuns of flax-straw obtained in this county alone, if some man would come out here and bring a machine for breaking the fiber, and go round through the country the same as a thrashing machine. He could get employment for a long time. Why could not the Fibrilia Company send out men and machinery to this State and put our fiber to a good use?"

Simply because Mr. Richard Gaines does not tell this Club, nor the Fibrilia Company, nor the rest of mankind, what state his "Fairfield" of flax notoriety is in; and in this he is just like a great many other letter writers, who ought to be ashamed of such gross carelessness.

Coal Tar for Apple-Tree Borers.—M. J. FORD writes from Concord, Morgan County, Illinois, an account of his success in keeping away apple tree borers by the use of gas tar. He first cut out all the worms that he could find, and then about the middle of June applied the tar with a brush, just above the ground, which was packed hard and also covered with tar in a little strip around the tree. He says:

"It is well to apply the brush to the forks of the tree, as the borer sometimes does great damage in those parts of trees. I would not be understood that coal tar will destroy the borer when once deposited in a tree, but if once entirely eradicated, I will insure that it will not make its appearance again in the region of the tar if applied yearly at the proper time. I have applied the coal tar to my orchard for five years in succession, and have never had a tree injured by it, but on the contrary, I would never wish trees to grow thriftier and bear fairer fruit. My trees are from five to fifteen years old. The use of coal tar on my apple trees is no longer an experiment, and I have also tried it on peach and pear trees with the same good results."

Talk about Fruit.

Of the talk of the Fruit Growers' Club on Thursday, May 28, we give the following report: The conversation was opened by Dr. TRIMBLE, who exhibited a lot of insects prevalent at this season upon fruit trees, and also some colored engravings which he is having made from nature, to illustrate a work that he intends to publish as a plain guide to farmers in their daily connection with the insect world. The efforts of Dr. Trimble have been acknowledged by an appointment as entomologist of the State of New-Jersey, in connection with the State Agricultural Society.

Specimens of the black knot, which destroys plum and cherry trees, were exhibited in a fresh state of formation, and discussed by Dr. TRIMBLE, Prof. THURBER of *The American Agriculturist*, and Mr. CUMMINGS of *The N. Y. Observer*, the latter contending that it is caused by the curculio; the first that it is produced independent of that insect, but is used as a place of deposit for its eggs. Prof. THURBER declared that the best of botanists have proved that the black knot is a fungus growth, just as sure as knots or other fungus upon oaks and other forest trees. Upon this point C. F. Austin, in *The American Agriculturist* of April, 1863, says:

"Its fungoid character was detected more than 40 years ago, by L. D. von Schweinitz, a renowned botanist of Pennsylvania, and described in his '*Synopsis Fungorum Carolinianæ Superioris*,' under the name of *Sphæria morbosa*. Yet it is evident, from his remarks in his 'Second Observations on Fungi,' (published in *Trans. Philos. Soc.* Phila.) in 1832, that he had never examined the excrescence further than to find its fungoid character, and seems to have held the idea that it was produced by the joint action of a fungus and an insect. That it is a fungus is evident to any one acquainted with this class of plants. Even the sub-genus to which it belongs may be readily determined without the aid of a lens, and its habit is so different from that of galls, that it is to be presumed no person who is accustomed to watch the operations of insects would pronounce it an insect-gall. It always appears on wood at least one, and seldom on that less than two years old, and always ruptures the bark or cuticle, and exposes itself to the influence of air and light: while, on the other hand, galls always appear on the present season's growth, and possess a covering formed from the cuticle of the plant upon which they grow, by cell multiplication. Their internal substance is formed directly from those cells existing at the time it was stung by the insect.

"In the Plum Knot the case is entirely different; its substance originates (covering and all) from a spore. One of these spores, under favorable circumstances, when attached to the bark of the plum or cherry, divides itself into two cells, each of those into two or four, and each of these again into two or four others, and so on until very quickly a large tumor is formed, which occupies the place of the bark which it has forced off. How deeply it penetrates the wood, my limited observations do not reveal. I have not found it extending to the pith, but it penetrates the present and, sometimes at least, the former season's growth, splitting it up into bundles that are frequently widely separated from each other by the loose cellular tissue which this parasite, by its own proper growth, has thrust between them, appropriating their sap, and arresting their growth. They make their appearance from May until October, and at a certain stage of their existence become thickly covered on their outer surface with *perithecia* (spore cases), which, though small, are quite distinct to the naked eye.

"*Remedy.*—This deadly disease can be more easily eradicated than any other we are acquainted with. Let every person having plum or cherry trees, attend to cutting off and burning the excrescences two or three times each year—say in June, July and September, always being careful to eradicate every particle of the fungus, for if a solitary uninjured cell of it be left, it will rapidly increase by multiplication exactly as if it were a spore, and will soon break out again. In the mean time let the trunks and larger branches of the trees be thoroughly scrubbed with strong brine, say twice during the season, to destroy any spores that may have lodged on the bark, and at the end of three years this pest will have become almost literally exterminated. After that it can easily be kept down with proper care.

"I believe it does not exist in Europe, and in this country is confined almost exclusively to cultivated species of the plum and cherry; and as long as the practice so common in this country of depending upon the suckers to keep up a supply of these fruit trees is continued, we may eradicate this disease, but another will surely come in its place, and doubtless one that it will be impossible to get rid of without returning to a more rational method for our stock of trees.

"It is a notorious fact that not a single race of cultivated plants in this country is ever permanently injured by any disease either of insects, fungi, or the rot, that has not for a long time been propagated by some method other than the seed, to a greater or less extent. Nature abhors imbeciles and sickly creatures, and has her troops of obedient servants in all parts of the earth which she employs to remove them from her sight. Let us remember that all her purposes are fashioned by the highest Wisdom.

"I have never seen this fungus upon our native species of the plum and cherry, except in old fence-rows where they had become sickly through repeated attempts to exterminate them with the bush-hook, and where the suckers would still persist in encumbering the ground, though they had so far degenerated as to be incapable of assuming one-tenth of their normal size. In such places I have seen it on all our species except the Beach-plum, which is probably protected by the salt atmosphere peculiar to its locality.

"These excrescences split up the bark of the tree, forming admirable places in which insects may deposit their eggs, and which they are not slow to discover; but out of scores of specimens examined, I have not been able to find either their eggs, or larvæ, except in old and partially effete ones; yet that they themselves are subject to the depredations of insects, I have not the slightest doubt; it would be a wonder were this not the case."

This valuable and interesting article should be read in the original with references to the fine cuts given by *The Agriculturist*.

Prof. THURBER stated that the fruit known as "May Apples," or "Swamp Apples," which grows upon the little bush known as swamp honeysuckle, is partly, at least, owing to the work of an insect in the flower, which transforms it into the shape in which it is found, and often eaten.

Dr. TRIMBLE and Mr. CUMMINGS both said that they have already seen the curculio at work this Spring, and think the indications warrant them in expecting a very large stock of these pests this year.

The Current Price of Wool.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: From information which I deem entirely trustworthy, I believe that, under the present high rate of exchange, fine wool cannot be imported for less than one dollar per lb. If so, then the late wool sales were mere "Peter Funk," or "mock auctions," designed to bring down the price of wool below its real value. Now this ought not to be. Wool-growers and manufacturers are mutually interested, and one cannot exist without the other. I want nothing but justice and fair play between them. And manufacturers and wool-dealers should desire nothing but to let supply and demand regulate the trade just as it does in all *legitimate* business.

I am also informed that there is no material depression in the price of goods—that the seeming depression is occasioned by interested parties throwing a surplus on the market at a time when there is but little demand.

It is well known that wool-growers have been swindled the last few years, and it is a matter which needs investigation. And no one is better qualified for that than yourself. The wool-growers feel very much aggrieved in this particular; and as you doubtless feel an interest in their behalf, I trust you will not look upon me as intrusive in presenting the matter for your consideration.

Of course, this is not intended for publication, but merely for your own inspection.

Yours very truly,

SAM. McFARLAND.

Washington, Pa., June 6, 1863.

Remarks.—The purchase of Wool at this time is a speculation whose success must depend on the continuance of the War. If, as we hope, the Rebellion shall soon receive crushing blows, so as to render its overthrow no longer doubtful, fine Wool will *not* be worth $1 per pound, nor anything like it; but if the War shall go on, for another year, and the rate of foreign exchange be kept up by the depreciation of our currency, $1 per pound is probably not too high for a choice article. Buyer and seller should understand the matter thoroughly, so that there may be no complaint of deception. He who takes the risk of loss, whether by holding on to his own Wool or buying that of others, ought to make something by so doing—he cannot afford to brave such a hazard for nothing. We *hope* that whoever holds Wool through the present Summer will lose by it—not that we wish him any harm, but that we are anxious for an early, honorable and lasting Peace.

Those who need fine Wool for present use must buy it as they can; those who own Wool and do not need the pay for it may hold on if they will and take the chances. If *we* owned a lot, we should get the best price we could for it; but it would have to be a *very* choice fiber that we should hold past September rather than sell for a fraction off a dollar per pound. But each must judge for himself.

[*Ed. Trib.*

Pests of the Farm.

The ARMY WORM has made its appearance again at New-Bedford, Mass.

The CURCULIO is very abundant in the vicinity of New-York this year.

The TENT CATTERPILLARS appeared very early this season, and promise destruction to many trees if not carefully destroyed.

BEE MOTHS are already at work. Look after them. Turn up your hives and kill the worms every evening.

ROSE BUGS—look out for them on the grape vines, and kill them. They can be gathered with great rapidity by hand and put into a tin cup, and afterward into the fire.

MOLES.—If you wish to get rid of them, keep cats. Ours bring in several every day.

The GRASSHOPPERS in Colorado have appeared in hosts, destroying all green things in their way in localities most infested.

A VEGETABLE FLEA is also a great pest in the garden of Colorado Territory. It is very voracious, making riddles of the leaves of garden plants indiscriminately.

The LOCUSTS (17 year) appeared at Zanesville, Ohio, the first week in June.

The MEASURING WORM nuisance appears to be as great in Philadelphia as it is in New-York. A writer in *The Ledger* recommends a friend to buy up the worms by the pound, and thinks that great quantities would be gathered by boys and persons out of employment. It is not a bad idea.

Agricultural Prospects.

We have no word to add this week to the reports heretofore made at all calculated to depress the hopes of a good crop of grain in almost every section of the country, and the weather is favorable for corn and all other farm products at the present moment. We might give any number of items in detail, but of what avail, since all are summed up in this brief item—the agricultural prospects of the whole country are flattering.

In England the prospect is brighter. *The Mark-Lane Express*, of May 18, says:

"The beautiful rains of the past week have quite changed the face of the country, though the length of the drouth makes a further fall very desirable, the soil as yet being but superficially benefited. The yellow pieces of Wheat are now changing to a healthy green, and a start has been made in every description of Spring Corn; while the grass, which seemed but in a very doubtful position, is now likely to be abundant. France, it would seem, and the continent generally, have participated in the benefit, so there is nothing in Europe, at present, against the growing crops but the Polish insurrection, the dimensions of which none can at present divine.

"The Wheat trade in the country markets has slackened under London advices and finer weather, but there can scarcely be said to have been a general decline, though many places report a fall of 1s. ⅌ quarter. This seems to have arisen from the general uncertainty hanging over European and American affairs, so that speculation is held back, in spite of the low prices now obtaining. In Paris prices have remained precisely the same as for some time past; while Belgium and Holland have been more firm; but our anticipation of the course of prices at Danzig has already been realized, all the rise on Wheat being now lost, upon a better acquaintance with the political relations between this country and America."

THE NEW TEA PLANT, said to have been recently discovered in Pennsylvania, proves to be an old acquaintance, instead of a new one. Mr. James L. Jackson writes to *The Tioga Agitator* all about it. He says he has used it for several years, and prefers it to the imported article. He says:

"It is the *Ceanothus Americana* of botanists; was much used by our good sires in the days of the Revolutionary War under the names of Liberty Tea, American, Walpole, and New-Jersey Tea, and is also known as 'Red Root;' it is a small, indigenous shrub, growing on pine lands throughout the United States. The root is astringent, and imparts a red color to water. The leaves when chewed are slightly astringent and mucilaginous, and the plant has tonic properties. We have known several weakly persons to consider themselves much benefited by its use, although they were ignorant of its medicinal properties.

"It should be gathered when in bloom, which we believe is in the month of August, when an hour spent on the mountain will secure more than any family will use."

ISOTHERMAL LINES.—*The St. Paul* (Minn.) *Press* objects to an article in a Boston paper that shuts that State out in the cold. *The Press* does not believe that Minnesota is north of isothermal lines of grain production; nor do we, since we have seen some very beautiful samples of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and buckwheat from that State, and we have full faith to that valuable crops of all these and Indian corn have been grown a long way north of St. Paul. The isothermal lines of this continent cannot be determined by tracing parallels of latitude, nor by the dash of a pen of a newspaper editor.

PEACHES in Southern Illinois are promising. So they are in Central Ohio, and we believe generally through that State. *The Plaindealer* says fruit of all kinds looks well about Cleveland, particularly strawberries. In Indiana it is feared that the peach crop is likely to fail from the curl-leaf disease. This is particularly the case in the southern part of the State.

TAR FROM MICHIGAN PINE.—*The Chicago Journal* speaks of tar in that city from Michigan, and thinks that the North is not wholly dependent upon North Carolina for that useful product of the forest. The retail price of tar in Chicago is $1 a gallon.

The Horse Market.

NEW-YORK, June 4.—The stables in Twenty-fourth street are now pretty well filled, and there must be along the two blocks between Lexington avenue and Second avenue a thousand horses, and many of them are valuable, or at least valued from $600 to $1,500 a pair; and we heard of a sale of a single horse a few days since, for the saddle exclusively, at $1,800. We noticed a very splendid pair of black horses in Joel Holcomb's stable, just in from Central New-York, which we heard priced to a person looking after such a pair at $1,500. They are full 16 hands, 6 years old, jet black, except three white feet, and have good action, and are recommended to work well together. It is a great price, but such horses are selling at great prices—greater than we ever knew before. We noticed in another stable a very handsome pair of clean-limbed Morgans, full 15 hands, 6 years old, perfectly matched, a genteel road team, held at $500. Good, sound, serviceable work horses are worth $300 a pair to $300 apiece.

Chamberlin's great stables are so full that a lot just arrived had to be picked out, to await the departure of some already sold. A great number in these stables are Canada horses, generally tough, hardy animals, but considered too small, being less than 15 hands and often light built. We saw several sales of this class, at $100, $110, $115 and $120. Those valued above that are generally taken up by the Government buyers, and if they pass inspection, they go in at $130, and if they are rejected they are sold to individuals at about that rate. Many of these horses are the very best that can be sent to the army, being used to hard fare, without shelter, and capable of great endurance of hardship, and large enough and strong enough for very many army purposes.

Mr. Holcomb put in 60 horses to-day, to complete the last order for 500 horses at $130, and he says that it is the last order that he can fill at that, because the Inspector has received orders to reject all mares. Evidently the one-man power who issued that order has never traveled in Arabia, and certainly he has not had our experience, for that confirms us in the opinion that mares average ten per cent more valuable for service than geldings, while they usually sell ten per cent lower. If they are rejected with the patriotic motive of retaining them at home to breed more war horses, we have nothing to say. But we do say, and we say it from personal observation and long experience, that it is a great mistake to reject them for any other reason. A virulent attack of a very virulent Copperhead sheet has lately been made upon "Army contractors" for horses in this city, and the inspector, which needs a word of truth as an antidote to the bite of the poisonous reptile. In the first place, there is no contractor. This lot of 500 just put in by Mr. Holcomb was upon an order from the proper Department, when the contractor utterly failed, and it is true, as was stated in the paper referred to, that other horse dealers participated, and we do not look upon the matter as very criminal that they should do so—the Copperhead journal does—because no single dealer could furnish 500 horses on the instant. As to combination to put up the prices, that is simply ridiculous. It has not been done. The insinuations that "an arrangement exists between the contractors and Inspector" is worthy of the source it comes from. Capt. Barr, the Inspector, is too well known to need our indorsement. It should be known that every one engaged in the sale of horses to Government in this city would be very glad to get rid of him. The assertion that "numbers of the horses passed by the Inspector quickly turn out utterly useless, unsound, and valueless," is simply, in plain English, a lie, and we caution owners of horses in the country not to incur the expense of bringing such animals here, in the expectation that they can get them passed off, by bribery, upon Government. It is very wicked to hold out such false inducements to the country about this market for horses. At present, it is good for good horses of all kinds, and though there is no order at present for army horses, it is probable there will be within a week. So you run no risk in bringing them in freely.

PRICE OF HORSES AT AUCTION.

At the sale of a gentleman's horses and carriages the last of May, a fine-looking pair of carriage-horses, said to be six and seven years old, brothers, well matched, bright bay, full sixteen hands, and sound, though not warranted, and, as the auctioneer remarked, if they were the warrantee would be useless, as the owner was going immediately to Europe, and therefore ordered them sold without reserve, and, under these circumstances, they were knocked down at $475.

A fine-looking saddle-mare, a handsome brown color, and perfectly trained, 15½ hands, and not over eight years old, sold for $316.

A lady's saddle-horse, a good-looking gray, which we judge to be a little ancient, was recommended to the auctioneer as "Virginia thoroughbred," (whatever that may be), and sold for $60—very cheap if good for anything, and very dear, perhaps. The others were decidedly low, according to looks and recommendation.

A bright-looking little horse, called a pony, with spring-seat cart and harness, all in order, sold at $80—a great bargain for any one in want of such an establishment.

For The Tribune.

The Soldier's Sweetheart.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

I go down to the sea,
Where the waves speak to me
Of my darling, the soul of my soul;
But her foot-prints no more
Mark the desolate shore,
Where she tempted the billows to roll.

There the sad billows break,
Like my heart for her sake,
On the lonely and desolate shore;
For the waves of the sea
Are now sighing with me,
For a mortal, now mortal no more.

With my heart filled with tears,
And my hopes chilled with fears,
By the grave of my darling I knelt;
And I uttered a prayer
On the listening air,
Whose dew wept the sorrow I felt.

Oh, the winds wove a shroud
Of a dim passing cloud,
Betwixt me and the bright stars above,
And the form in its fold,
Like the shape under mold,
Was the form of the angel I love.

Would that I were a flower,
Born of sunshine and shower;
I would grow on the grave of the dead.
I would sweeten the air
With the perfume of prayer,
Till my soul on its incense had fled.

And I never would fade
In the delicate shade
Of the tree in whose shadow she lies.
There my petals should bloom,
By her white rural tomb,
When the stars closed their beautiful eyes.

Now I see her in dreams
On the banks of the streams,
In the dear land of exquisite bliss,
Where the sweep of her wings,
And the song that she sings,
Oft awake me to sadness in this.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—The following trials and sentences have been made public:

Rees McNeil, civilian; stealing private property; to be shot. Commuted to one year in prison.

John Hough, Co. K, 8th Missouri; stealing a horse; to be shot. Commuted to six months in prison.

James A. Stoke, civilian; aiding Rebels and plundering; to be hung. Commuted to imprisonment and hard labor during the war.

Charles H. Clifford, a Rebel Major; coming into the Union lines in disguise; to be hung. Commuted to imprisonment during the war.

Joseph L. Englehart, civilian; stealing horses and robbing a mail coach; to be shot. Sentence disapproved for informality.

A. B. Covert, Co. G, 126th New York; sleeping on his post; to be shot. Sentence remitted.

Milton Armstrong, Co. C, 66th Indiana; sleeping on his post; to be shot. Commuted to three months in prison.

Charles H. Harris, of New Orleans; Rebel spy; to be shot. Commuted to hard labor in prison during the war.

Alexander Spence, of Norfolk; burglary, robbery and arson; to be hung. Approved.

Frank Kelly, Co. C, 16th U. S. Infantry; profane, indecent, and mutinous language; to be shot. Commuted to three months in prison.

James E. Free, Co. I, 115th New-York; desertion, and resisting an officer; to be shot. Sentence remitted.

St. Clair Lancaster, Corporal Co. I, 7th Maryland; attempt at mutiny and desertion; to be shot. Commuted to one month in prison.

John H. Borden, 1st Lieutenant 83d Pennsylvania; overstaying leave of absence; to be dismissed. Commuted to forfeiture of one month's pay.

William Durnin, Co. D, 5th N. Y. Engineers; desertion; to be shot. Commuted to imprisonment for three months.

Reuben C. Fagan, Co. K, 73d N. Y.; cowardice and desertion; to be shot. Sentence disapproved.

James H. Dilks, Co. K, 73d N. Y.; cowardice and desertion; to be shot. Sentence disapproved.

Thomas Morton, Co. H, 81st Pennsylvania; refusing to go on picket duty; to be dismissed. Commuted to loss of pay for three months.

Peter Shannon, Co. C, 2d Delaware; assault and robbery; to forfeit pay, be dishonorably discharged, and sent to the Penitentiary for two years. Approved.

James R. Root, Captain, Co. A, 24th New-York; leaving his company and regiment without permission; to be dismissed. Sentence remitted.

Hiram Ellsworth, Co. C, 125th New-York; desertion; honorably acquitted.

John Jacoby, 14th U. S. Infantry; sleeping on post; two months' labor with ball and chain and loss of two months' pay. Approved.

Messler Autin, Co. C, 14th U. S. Infantry; desertion; hard labor with ball and chain for the term of his enlistment, loss of pay, head to be shaved and drummed out of service. Approved.

Joseph Merrett, 1st Connecticut Volunteer Artillery; drunk while on duty, sleeping on post, and assaulting an officer; six months hard labor with ball and chain, and forfeiture of pay. Approved.

James McKittoeh, 1st Connecticut Cavalry; desertion; twelve months hard labor, forfeiture of part of pay, head shaved and drummed out. Approved.

Charles McElroy, Co. G, 14th U. S. Infantry; desertion; honorably acquitted. Approved.

Elias H. Brodie, Ordnance Sergeant; cursing the Government, denouncing the war, and rejoicing in the successes of the Rebels; two months' imprisonment and loss of pay. Approved.

Charles E. Adalt, 14th U. S. Infantry; desertion; forfeiture of pay, head shaved and drummed out. Approved.

Warren Witmarsh, Company C, 1st Connecticut Cavalry; desertion; to be shot. Approved.

Henry Owens, 14th U. S. Infantry; desertion; found guilty of absence without leave, and fined $3 per month for six months. Approved.

Edward Daily, Philip Margroff, and Charles Harrington, all of the 14th, New-York; desertion; to be shot. Approved.

Personal.

—*The Boston Transcript* says that Mr. William Goff, who died in that city a few days since, was a lineal descendant of the famous William "Goffe," one of the Judges who sentenced Charles I. to death. The regicide, with Gen. Whalley, arrived at Boston in July, 1660, and the late Mr. Goff often expressed the opinion that he was the last male descendant of the noted ancestor whose name he bore.

—Mr. Edward Harris has given "Harris Block" and the grounds appertenant, in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, valued at $70,000, for the establishment of a free public library and public lectures of a scientific, literary, and reformatory character. The library will be sustained and perpetuated by the rents, etc., of the property. It is to be called the Harris Institute.

—*The Richmond Dispatch* relates, that "a few days since, in Lee County, Va., near the Tennessee line, a tory, who had slandered the widow of a deceased Confederate soldier, was tied up by some half dozen indignant women, and received twenty stripes." As Mr. Macbeth remarked to Mrs. Mac, such women "should bear only male children."

—The war horse of the late Col. McVicar, captured in Virginia and given to the Colonel by Gen. Burnside, was sold at auction in Rochester on Tuesday. It brought $175, the highest bid, which was made by Frederick Douglass. Mr. D. offered to resign the horse to any one who would increase the bid.

—The last words of the conservative guerrilla Vaughan, who was recently hanged in Kansas City, were, "Let her slide."

ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE STATE LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.—The Executive Committee, appointed by the State Convention of Loyal Leagues held at Utica on the 26th ult., met privately on Thursday afternoon, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and organized by electing George Opdyke chairman, and Thomas B. Carroll secretary. A sub-committee was appointed, consisting of the chairman and secretary, and Messrs. J. L. Endress of Livingston, Harry Wilbur of Genessee, and Alexander Davidson of Rockland. Resolutions were adopted providing for the thorough organization of the State. An office was established in this city, at No. 313 Broadway, and another at Albany. The Committee was entertained in the evening by the Union League Club, at their establishment on Union square. An address of welcome was delivered by Judge Murray Hoffman, and eloquent responses were made by Judge Endress of Livingston, Daniel H. Cole of Orleans, and Adolphus Moses of Monroe. Mr. Charles S. Kirkland followed in a patriotic and spirited manner.

THE SNOWS AND SEAS OF MARS.—Mars has lately presented a favorable opportunity for the examination of its surface. The constitution of this planet more nearly approaches that of the earth than any other in the system. Snow can be detected at both poles, the white circle increasing in Winter and decreasing in Summer. It has been found that the center of this region of snow does not coincide exactly with the poles of the planet. And in this respect it is like the earth, whose greatest cold is not exactly at the pole. A greenish belt, with deep bays and inlets near the equator, which is suspected to be a sea, has recently been detected. The termination of the snowy region is very sharp and abrupt, giving the idea of a lofty cliff. A reddish island in the above sea has also been detected. The probability of Mars being inhabited is greater than that of any other planet. Its density is very nearly that of the earth. The heat and light of the sun would only be half of that enjoyed on our globe; but they this may be compensated by an atmosphere which may form a warmer wrapping than ours, and by a more sensitive eye. A great part of the surface of the globe is covered with snow for half of the year; the people in Mars would not be worse off than we are in Canada, and life is tolerable here. People emigrating from this planet to Mars would find that they were only half as heavy as they are here, which some would not regard as a disadvantage.

[Leith.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—L'HOMMEDIEU—On Wednesday, May 27, in Trinity Church, Norwich, Conn., by the Rev. John T. Lewis, Charles Sidney Adams of New-York, to Mary Caldwell, only daughter of the late William L'Hommedieu of Norwich.

BLEECKER—PEGRAM—At Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, June 4, by the Rev. D. F. Warren, Richard Wade Bleecker to Virginia, eldest daughter of the late Geo. H. Pegram.

DE GROOT—ST. JOHN—On Thursday, June 4, at the Reformed Dutch Church, West Farms, by the Rev. Polhemus Van Wyck, Nicholas De Groot of Brooklyn, and Sarah E., only daughter of George St. John, esq., of West Farms, Westchester County.

HARROLD—THOMPSON—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, June 2, by the Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Joseph C. Harrold to Annie E. Thompson, both of this city.

KEENEY—ASHBY—On Monday, June 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. L. Johnson, Abner C. Keeney to Susie, only daughter of Jas. H. Ashby of Jamaica, Long Island.

PECKHAM—CAMPBELL—On Thursday, June 4, at the residence of the bride's father, New-York Mills, Oneida County, N. Y., by the Rev. Charles Fitch, Mr. George E. Peckham of New-York, to Miss Mary Campbell, daughter of Samuel Campbell, esq.

RIGHTER—THOMAS—On Thursday, June 4, at the First Presbyterian Church, Bergen, N. J., by the Rev. E. W. French, Charles A. Righter of New-York, to Miss Winifred Thomas of Bergen.

RUNKLE—RAMSEY—On Thursday, June 4, by the Rev. Dr. Sprague, Mr. Jacob O. Runkle of Troy, to Miss Ella, daughter of the Hon. Joseph H. Ramsey of Albany.

TURNER—FLOYD—At Mastic, Long Island, on Wednesday, June 3, by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, Herbert B. Turner of New-York, and Sarah K., younger daughter of the Hon. John G. Floyd of Mastic.

TAYLOR—DONNELLY—At Martinsburg, Va., on Monday, June 1, by Capt. J. S. McReady, of 126th Ohio Vols., Mr. Wesley H. Taylor of Rockland Lake, N. Y., to Miss Lucy R. Donnelly of Martinsburg, Va. No cards.

WILLARD—THOMPSON—In Ithaca, N. Y., on Thursday, June 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. D. Torrey, William Willard of New-York City, and Mary, daughter of T. C. Thompson, esq. No cards.

ZABRISKIE—REED—In the Second R. D. Church of Coxsackie, on Thursday, June 4, by the Rev. Dr. Wyckoff of Albany, the Rev. F. N. Zabriskie to Maria, daughter of the late Roswell Reed, esq., of Coxsackie. No cards.

DIED.

BROWN—At Paterson, N. J., on Friday, June 5, John Brown, in the 80th year of his age.

BROWN—At Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 26, Julia A. Seely, wife of F. Heard Brown, in the 36th year of her age, formerly of this city.

CLARK—At Sing Sing, on Saturday, May 30, 1863, Stephen A. Clark, of disease of the heart, aged 51 years.

CRANE—At New-Orleans, on Friday, May 22, Caroline Middlebrook Crane, only daughter of Mrs. H. M. Meriwin.

DOYLE—Frederick Doyle, Co. B, 6th Vt., shot dead on Monday, May 4, at the battle of Fredericksburg, aged 17 years. Rest in peace, noble youth. Thou wouldst not bear the name of coward, and so died in thy youth.

DAVIS—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, June 2, George Davis, esq., of Sturbridge, Mo., at the age of 82 years.

DUNHAM—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, May 28, John Dunham, in the 84th year of his age.

FOSTER—At Albany, on Wednesday, May 27, Bessie Anna, daughter of Ezra, jr., and Margaret Ann Foster, aged 3 years and 8 months. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

GORHAM—In Buffalo, on Friday, May 29, Emily H., wife of George Gorham, and daughter of the Hon. N. K. Hall, aged 24 years.

HICKS—In the battle of Salem Hights, fought on Sunday, May 3, 1863, by Gen. Sedgwick's Corps of the Army of the Potomac, David Eugene Hicks, color-bearer of the 15th New Jersey. The deceased was a son of Mr. John Hicks of Asbury, N. J. He left a life of ease and comfort to volunteer as a private soldier in defense of the flag he had loved so well, and died at the early age of 19, while bravely bearing that flag in the fore-front of the battle. He fell within 30 yards of the Rebel ranks.

MOORE—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, May 31, Alexander Moore, in the 73d year of his age.

RADFORD—At Washington, D. C., on Sunday, May 31, from wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburg, on the 4th of May, Geo. Radford, brother of William, Lewis and Thomas Radford of Yonkers, aged 19 years, 7 months and 25 days.

RAYMOND—At Speedsville, Tompkins County, N. Y., on Friday, April 10, of diphtheria, Ida, daughter of John O. and Sevilla Raymond, aged 6 years and 9 months.

SIMONSON—At Glen Cove, on Monday, June 1, Mary P. Simonson, aged 57 years.

SKIFF—At his residence, in this city, on Friday, May 29, after an illness of about four weeks, Frederick Skiff, aged 65 years.

SCRIBNER—Drowned, in the harbor of Baltimore, on Wednesday, May 13, John Scribner, 25 years of age, attached to the U. S. gunboat Commodore Barney. His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery on Sunday, May 31.

WHEATON—At Lithgow, Dutchess County, on Thursday, May 21, 1863, Louisa S., wife of Homer Wheaton, aged 56 years.

WINES—In Williamsburgh, on Second day, 6th month, 1st, 1863, Edward S., son of John Wines, in the 30th year of his age.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

REPORT

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1863.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE OF ALL KINDS FOR THE WEEK.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total
Total	4,688	190	1,354	7,638	10,505	24,373

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 4,937.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality..........11½@11¾ | Ordinary..........9 @10
Medium..........10 @11 |

Some extra good Beeves may be quoted at 12c.
The general average of the market is less than 10½c.
The most of the sales range from 10 to 11½c.

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

Monday, June 8.—The market opened this morning with another full supply of Beef Cattle, numbering about 4,000 head, beside several droves of stale stock which will not bring as much to-day as when they were driven out of market last Monday, the market being no better for first-class bullocks, which are not plenty, while it is decidedly worse for all but the best, and full half a cent a pound, net, lower for all the inferior grades, either in price or estimate of weights. At 3 o'clock the number of cattle on hand unsold is greater than we have seen for a long time, showing a bad state of things for drovers, because a slow market is a bad market. A few choice bullocks have sold to-day at 12c. ℔ ℔. upon net weight of beef, seller sinking offal, but the great bulk of first-class sell at 11@11½c., and some good 7-cwt. net Illinois steers have sold on the scales at 6c. ℔ ℔ upon 60 ℔ net ℔ cwt. of live weight; and an unusual number have been weighed, showing that the butchers are making a close fight with the speculators, and are determined to keep down the price. It looks now as though they would succeed. If the operators for a rise could not effect it this week, we do not see how they can hereafter. The weather to-day is much in favor of drovers, being cool enough for stout Winter garments, and dry and windy—such an atmosphere as encourages butchers to buy freely. It also keeps back the strawberry season, during which less beef will be required for city consumption. The Government agents, Messrs. Starr & Reed, have bought only about 100 head to-day for the army, and as first-class shipping cattle are scarce, they had to pay equal to 11@11½c. ℔ ℔ net. The shipping of bullocks to foreign ports is now prohibited as a military necessity. This will save a good many cattle to our own men, and decrease the rations of fresh beef among blockade runners. The complete report of the market, made up on Tuesday, will show how dependent we are upon Illinois for beef. The amount from that State every week is quite astonishing, though doubtless it includes a good many that should be credited to Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, &c. Some from these States are brought into Illinois and fed there till they gain residence. Others are brought to Chicago, and buyers from here do not know whether they really belong to Illinois or other States. We do our best to ascertain and credit each State. There is one drove in market, lately bought in Missouri by parties from here, and brought through direct. They say that good cattle are scarce in that state, and must be for years, owing to the desolation of war, by which half the farmers have been ruined. That first-class cattle are not plenty in the West, we believe; we also believe they will continue high, probably at about present rates. Medium and third class cattle are not scarce, and the strongest indications are in favor of a decline. The number of distillery-fed cattle in market this week is very great, and the cool weather is full half a cent a pound net in their favor. It has favored all the drovers, three to five dollars a head, but distillers more than corn-fed, because they are more affected by hot weather; and when it is very warm some butchers do not like to touch them, and they are never taken by shippers. Owners do not like to turn them out to grass, as they shrink badly.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, June 9.—After 3 o'clock yesterday, there was a remarkable change in the trade, which had been dull for some hours though salesmen had endeavored to finish up, evidently fearing the close of the market. It had moved lively in the forenoon because the brokers had made up their minds that necessity demanded concession to buyers, more in quality and estimate of weight, however, than in price per pound. It was this that caused so many bullocks to be weighed. During the slack in trade the drovers' prospects looked gloomy, and a few cattle were sent out of market, and owners of others began to fear that they should not be able to effect sales, except at a ruinous loss. Toward evening, the tide turned, and we never saw cattle sell faster. Nearly all were sold, and two or three fresh lots this morning, therefore, find as good a market as yesterday, and ordinary sorts may be said to sell best toward the close. We only reduce the average quotations very slightly. Yet, we think, butchers got their stock several dollars a head cheaper than last week, owing to taking so many at actual weight, and in getting lower estimates of weight from salesmen. In conclusion we may say that the market closes firm, and all the bullocks sold, leaving a clear field for next week.

BROKERS SALES OF BULLOCKS.

There are about three grades of cattle in market; good Illinois corn-fed Steers, ordinary Illinois and other Western Steers and Oxen, and distillery fed.

We will report a few of the sales of each class to confirm the figures in our table of quotations.

John Geary bought at Chicago 84 Iowa Cattle at $4 87½ ℔ cwt., average 1,175 ℔, which are estimated at 6½ cwt. net, average here, and sold at 9½c. ℔ ℔.

S. G. Woodruff & Brother bought at Buffalo, of Rosendall, 119 Illinois Steers, estimated here at 7½ cwt. and selling at 10½@12c. ℔ ℔, and not many at the last price, and the whole at rates that are not calculated to promote golden visions of profit.

H. Barnes bought here of Phil McCaffry 59 Illinois Steers, which he expects to retail to average 11c. ℔ ℔ upon 7½ cwt.

M. Dalton sold on his own account 30 Illinois distillers, to average 10½c. ℔ ℔ upon 6½ cwt.

Wheeler & Ward, 103 Illinois Steers for Platt & Co., average weight 1,410 ℔, estimated at 7½ cwt. here, and sell to av. 11c. ℔ ℔.

F. Samuels bought at Albany of Rubel, Hymen & Co. 56 Illinois 6½ cwt. Steers, which sold to av. 10½c.; 53 of White & Co., good Illinois distillers, will sell to av. full 11c. ℔ ℔ upon 6¾ cwt.

M. Louterback bought at Albany of Hume 62 Illinois 6 cwt. Steers, which sell at 9@10½c., and 57 Illinois distillers, av. 7 cwt., which sell at 10@11c. ℔ ℔.

Thos. Gillies, 65 Illinois Steers, bought at Albany, average 6¾ cwt., and sell at 10@11c. ℔ ℔.

Goff & McIntyre, 80 Illinois stock for W. P. Duncan; rough-ish Oxen and Steers, average 7½ cwt., and sell at 11c. ℔ ℔; 20 good Kentucky Durhams, average short 9 cwt., sold for Beggins & Riggs at 11½c. ℔ ℔.

Geo. W. Brown, 48 good Illinois Steers, average 7½ cwt., owned by Mr. Colt, and cost 5½c. ℔ ℔. live weight at Jacksonville, Ill., and of course over 11c. ℔ ℔. net here, sold to average about 11½c. ℔ ℔., but not enough to pay any profit upon their high cost.

Gillott & Toffoy, 78 big Ohio Durhams, average 7¾ cwt., but not fat, sold on their own account at Bergen and here at 10½@11½c. ℔ ℔. All the sales at Bergen this week were at higher rates than here.

Shuster & Elsner drew 300 of their Chicago distillers, and sold 78 at Chicago at better rates than here; 93 at Albany, to a New-York butcher, also better than to-day, and sent 75 more direct to butchers, and sold the balance here Monday at 10½c. ℔ ℔ on 6¾ cwt. Also, for S. Rosendall, 55 Illinois distillers at 11½c. Upon 7 cwt.; 16 for H. S. Rosendall, estimated 6¾ cwt., sold at $89 50 each.

Murray & Glover bought here, of P. Burns, 60 good Iowa Cattle, averaging 7½ cwt., and sell at 11c. ℔ ℔; 56 of Walzall & Co., averaging 7½ cwt., sold at 11c. ℔ ℔, and made a better commission than some folks sometimes make in going to Albany.

Beach & Bray, 63 Illinois Steers, sold for Col. Mercer, averaging light 7½ cwt., and sell at 10@12c. ℔ ℔; 119 of And. Gillespie's Illinois distillers, mostly sold at Bergen, at 10@11c. ℔ ℔; 115 Illinois Steers on their own account, part at Bergen to weigh at 12½c. ℔ ℔, sold at 10½@12½c.

Dan. Barnes bought at Albany, of D. L. Belding, 87 Illinois 7-cwt. Steers, which sell at 10@11c. ℔ ℔.

Henry Westheimer bought at Albany 160 good Illinois Steers, which he estimates to average strong 8 cwt., and sell at 10@11c. ℔ ℔.

Burns & Maloney have one drove of Iowa steers, and one drove of Illinois distillers, bought at Buffalo and at Albany, one drove sold wholesale to brokers here, at 10½c. ℔ ℔., and the other at the same rate to butchers.

Doty & Church bought of Rosendale, at Buffalo, a very good drove of 68 Illinois steers, estimated to average 8 cwt. here, and sell at 11@12c. ℔ ℔, and at a small commission.

Simon Ulery has 147 of Alexander's Illinois steers, which he estimates at 6¾ cwt. average, and hopes to make average 11c. ℔ ℔.

John A. Merritt has 141 of Alexander's Illinois steers; average 6¾ cwt., and sells at 10@11c. ℔ ℔.

Valentine & Morton, 94 of Geo. Wall's good Iowa stock, part well fed Oxen and good Steers, average 8¼ cwt., and sold at 11@12c. ℔ ℔, at owner's estimate, calculating upon known live weight.

T. C. Eastman & Bro., 126 of Joel Dalby's good, fair Illinois Steers, estimated by owner 7½ cwt., which will sell to average 11c. ℔ ℔ upon 7 cwt.; 20 sold on the scales at 11c. ℔ ℔ upon 60 ℔ ℔ cwt., and some others at 58 ℔.

Henry Hurd, 84 of the Belding lot of Illinois Steers, ordinary quality, sold at 10½c. ℔ ℔; 60 of Heath & Winslow's good Illinois Steers, av. 7 cwt., turned out last week, sell this week at 11@12c. ℔ ℔, which is less than they would have sold at last week.

G. W. Conger, 100 Detroit distillers, for H. Walker, brought in by Heath & Winslow, average scant 7 cwt., and sell at 10½@11½c. ℔ ℔.

Ben. Westheimer, 73 good fair Illinois steers for Bird & Chaffee, average 7 cwt., and sell at 10@11c., and average near 11c.; 66 of Walzall & Co., Illinois distillers, estimated 7 cwt., good quality, which will hardly average 11c. ℔ ℔.

Morris & Walzall, 160 Illinois distillers, average 7¾ cwt., sold by Walzall at 10½@11½c. ℔ ℔, and average 11c.

Joseph A. Williams, 165 of Ed. Williams, fair Illinois steers, average 6¾ cwt., and sell at 10½@11½c. ℔ ℔, and better toward the close than at the opening, for the poorest quality.

MILCH COWS.—We found more good family cows in market this week than we have seen any week for a year. A lot of grade Durham cows, all fresh, brought from Livingston County, N. Y., by John Healy, will probably average $50 each. Some of them, if dry, and but little fatter, would bring the price asked for beef. Several of them would feed to weigh 6 cwt. net. Ordinary cows sell at $25@$33, and good common stock at $40@$45. The price this week is not, as a general thing, as good as it was a week or two past by $5 a head, particularly at Forty-fourth street, on Tuesday, where there are quite too many cows for the demand. A fair average lot of such cows as come down the Harlem road, all with young calves, were offered at $35 each, and the prospect of a sale at any price not flattering.

VEAL CALVES never have sold better at this season than now, since we have known this market. In lots, from market boats, Monday morning, they brought 7c. ℔ ℔ live weight. This is equivalent to 7½@8c. ℔ ℔ for single calves of first quality. Scarcely any sort, that is tolerably fair quality, sell at less than 6½c. ℔ ℔. and even very rough ones, sell at 6@5½c. ℔ ℔. Bobs too are ready sale, at high rates, compared with former years. The trade at 44th-st., Tuesday, was lively, the best calves selling singly at 7½c. ℔ ℔., and lots of ten to twenty, at 7c. No calf that is fit to go to the butchers, sells as low as 6c. ℔ ℔. live weight this week.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

Receipts this week, 7,638.

The market opened in Sixth street, on Monday morning, with only a moderate supply in the pens, but the demand was moderate enough to correspond. The butchers acted as though they had determined to reduce prices, which had been during the week so high that no money could be made, taking prices of mutton in the wholesale trade at Washington Market as a standard. First-class sheared Sheep, Ohio stock, sold at 6½c. ℔ ℔ on the scales, and ordinary ones at 6½c. ℔ ℔. Lambs were not as plenty as usual, and sold at high rates for the season, but not nearly as high as two weeks ago. The price named per pound was 8½@10c., live weight. Sheep brokers have much reason to complain of their commission of 10 cents a head, which, for Winters past, has been but about 1½ ℔ cent. This is only half the percentage of cattle brokers, and less than any other farm produce.

It is remarked that the quality of sheep on grass is very rapidly improving. We attribute this to the drouth, which makes the pastures short and sweet. It is, however, in some sections seriously affecting mowing fields. But few sheep have yet been taken by farmers. We think their time is now near at hand. The decline of 25 ℔ cent on wool will induce a great many farmers to sell sheep as soon as they can get in order for market after shearing. Some of them wish that they had taken good advice to sell when the price was extravagantly high the past Spring.

The Lamb market this morning is good, and some are sold on the scales at 11c. ℔ ℔. Such as only should be brought to market will average at this season 60 ℔ each. Even at 50 ℔ at 8c. ℔ ℔ ½ makes a very good business for farmers.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 10,505.

QUOTATIONS: $5 25@$5 37½ ℔ cwt. live weight for corn-fed Hogs, and $4 75@$5 for distillery-fed, are the quotations given by Henry E. Grant, the Superintendent of the market. Monday the arrivals were light, and sales quick, at 5½@5¾c. ℔ ℔, and one lot was held unsold at 5½c. The weather was very favorable to drovers, being cool and dry. The continued high price of beef, mutton, and veal is also favorable to the hog trade, as it makes a market for great numbers of light hogs for the city retail trade. There are people in this intensely Jewish city who eat an abundance of fresh pork. The market is fully as good to-day as yesterday, the stock selling as fast as it arrives.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863.

[Reported expressly for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.]

Shippers of produce, in order to realize the highest market prices for their consignments, should heed the following instructions:

Mark the consignee's name plainly and neatly upon each package to be shipped, together with your own name or private mark, and also the contents of the package.

Be sure that the articles are in good order when put into the package, and that they are so put up that they cannot break or spoil on the way.

Send an invoice to the consignee by mail, immediately on shipment of goods.

A reputation for accuracy of count, weight, tare, &c., is very valuable. False marks only discredit a brand and make purchasers cautious in future to the disadvantage of the shipper.

It is well for a shipper to have a uniform mark for his packages, in order, that, if a buyer should be pleased with one purchase he would know how to find another.

Neatness and cleanliness are indispensible.

The following are the wholesale commission prices for bona fide sales of good articles, in good order:

BEANS AND PEAS.

The market for Beans is generally quiet; prices remain unchanged but firm. Peas have been dull and easier. We quote:

Beans, pea, good to prime, ℔ bush..........$3 25@$3 50
Beans, medium, good to prime, ℔ bush..........3 25@ 3 35
Beans, marrow, good to prime, ℔ bush..........3 20@ 3 50
Beans, kidney, good to prime, ℔ bush..........3 40@ 3 60
Beans, mixed, good to prime, ℔ bush..........2 90@ 3 15
Beans, inferior..........1 00@ 2 50
Peas, Canada, ℔ bush..........1 05@ 1 08

BUTTER.

Following our last the market was very quiet, and prices were rather easier. On Friday the price of Orange and Sussex County pails was reduced to 22c., and this had the effect to weaken the rates for tubs and other packages for the retail trade. For the past day or two the California shippers have been free buyers, and prices of choice State have been firm at our quotations. Western has arrived very freely, and prices are fully 1c. lower than last quoted. To-day there was an effort made to put up the rates for Orange and Sussex County pails to 25c.; it was partially successful for a time, but, some of the boats continuing to sell at 22c., the advance failed. On the whole, the Butter market for the week has been quite irregular. We quote:

State, firkins, good to choice..........20 @22
State, firkins, fair to good..........18 @20
State, half-firkin tubs, good to choice..........20 @22
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good..........18 @20
State, Welsh tubs, good to choice..........19 @20
State, Welsh tubs, fair to good..........17 @19
State, store packed, common to choice..........15 @18
Orange and Sussex County, pails, choice..........— @22
River County, pails, choice..........20 @22
Northern Pennsylvania, good to choice..........20 @22
Western Pennsylvania, good to choice..........18 @20
Western Reserve, good to choice..........18 @20
Ohio, and other Western, good to choice..........16 @18
Western, common to good..........14 @16

CHEESE.

The market has been generally quiet, and prices have declined fully ½c. on State and rather more on Ohio. We have heard of a sale of the latter, large and fine Cheese for the season, at 10c. There is little strictly choice Cheese in market. English Dairy has been rather quiet, but prices have remained steady. Pineapple should be strictly choice to bring our outside quotation. We quote:

State, good to choice..........10½@11½
State, fair to good..........9½@10½
State, common skimmed..........7½@ 9
Ohio, good to prime..........9 @10
Ohio, fair to good..........7 @ 9
English Dairy, Connecticut..........11 @13
English Dairy, Ohio..........— @—
Pine Apple, good to choice..........13 @15

EGGS.

Since our last the Egg market has fluctuated considerably. On Friday last, with free arrivals and a light demand, prices fell off to 17c. for the best. Since then, however, they have again improved, and yesterday sold as high as 18c., which rate has been also realized to-day for favorite State brands, although the market generally is easier under heavier receipts. Considerable complaint is now made of Western Eggs turning out many bad ones and any loss above the average of State has to be made good by the seller. We quote:

State and Jersey, choice, ℔ doz..........17½@18
Western, by Express, choice, ℔ doz..........16½@17½
Western, Ordinary freight, ℔ doz..........14 @16½
Canada, ℔ doz..........16½@17½
Egg Oats, ℔ bush. good..........60 @65

FRUITS.

APPLES—There is a good demand, and prices have improved. We quote:

Russets, Roxbury, ℔ bbl..........3 50@ 4 00
Russets, Golden, ℔ bbl..........3 00@ 3 50
Romanites..........—@ —
Baldwins, ℔ bbl..........—@ —
Common to fair, mixed, ℔ bbl..........2 50@ 3 00

DRIED FRUIT—Apples remain quiet, and prices are unchanged, although many parties refuse to sell under 6c. Peaches and Plums are dull and easier. Cherries are lower. All kinds are made more difficult to sell by the free arrivals of Strawberries. We quote:

Dried Apples, sliced, new, ℔ ℔..........6½@ 7 c.
Dried Apples, good to choice new ℔ ℔..........5½@5¾c.
Apples, fair to good, ℔ ℔..........4½@5c.
Apples, inferior and old, ℔ ℔..........— @ —
Peaches, new peeled ℔ ℔..........14@15 c.
Peaches, unpeeled new ℔ ℔..........6@ 8c.
Plums, new ℔ ℔..........8@ 9c.
Pitted Cherries, new, ℔ ℔..........15@16c.
Cherries, with pits, ℔ ℔..........2@3½c.
Raspberries, black, ℔ ℔..........18@20c.
Blackberries, ℔ ℔..........11@12c.
Currants, domestic, ℔ ℔..........3@ 4c.

FRESH MEATS.

Veal and Mutton, both live and dressed, have been scarcer and higher—Lambs, also. All the Sheep now coming in are sheared. We quote:

Beef, sides, ℔ ℔..........8 @ 9½
Mutton, carcasses, ℔ ℔..........9 @11
Lamb Carcasses, ℔ ℔..........12 @13
Veal, carcasses, ℔ ℔..........9 @11
Live Calves, first quality, ℔ ℔..........5 @ 8
Live Sheep, sheared, first quality, ℔ ℔..........6 @ 7½
Live Sheep, unsheared..........— @—
Live Lambs..........8 @11

GAME.

Pigeons are the only kind in market. They are quite plenty, and sell at quotations:

Pigeons, flight, picked, ℔ doz..........$1 00 @ 1 12½
Pigeons, stall-fed, ℔ doz..........— @ —
Pigeons, shot-birds, ℔ doz..........— @ —
Squabs, per doz..........— @ —

HIDES AND SKINS.

Veal and Deacon Skins have been in fair demand, and the former have brought higher prices. Western Slaughter Hides have been lower. We quote Sheep Pelts in lots, from poor to good, as they run, at $1 25@$1 37½, and very dull. We quote:

Veal Skins, green salted, trimmed, ℔ ℔..........18@19c.
Deacon Skins, green salted, each..........75@87c.
Western Slaughter Hides, trimmed and cured, ℔ ℔..........9@9½c.

POULTRY.

Live Fowls have arrived freely, and prices have been lower. Spring Chickens have sold at quotations. Turkeys have been more abundant, and prices are lower. Ducks sell slowly. No Geese in market, and none wanted. We quote:

Turkeys, live, ℔ ℔..........$ 10 @ 11
Fowls, live, ℔ ℔..........11 @ 12
Spring Chickens, ℔ pair..........62½@ 75
Ducks, live, ℔ pair..........62½@1 00
Geese, live, ℔ pair..........— @ —

POTATOES.

The stock on the market is very large, the quality for the season being good. The demand is light, and prices lower. We quote:

Mercers, Rochester, choice, ℔ bbl..........$ —@ 2 00
Mercers, fair to good, ℔ bbl..........1 00@ 1 50
Peach Blows, ℔ bbl..........75@ 1 00
Buckeyes, ℔ bbl..........75@ 1 00
Prince Alberts, ℔ bbl..........75@ 1 00
Jackson Whites, ℔ bbl..........—@ —

SUNDRIES.

FEATHERS—There have been sales at about our quotations. We quote:

Western, live Geese, ℔ ℔..........50@52c.
Hen and Turkey, ℔ ℔..........3@ 6c.

BEESWAX—The market has been rather dull, and prices irregular. We quote:

Southern, ℔ ℔..........—@—
Western, ℔ ℔..........45@ 46c.

BROOM CORN—The market is quiet. We quote:

In bale, ℔ ℔..........7@ 9c.

GINSENG, Western, ℔ ℔..........60@65c.

CARROTS—Prices are 25c. higher. We quote ℔ bbl., $3 25 @$3 75.

TURNIPS—Ruta Bagas are rather dull, new bunch Turnips beginning to arrive. We quote:

Ruta Bags, ℔ bbl..........$2 50@$3 00

GREEN PEAS—Jersey and Long Island, ℔ bbl., $4@$4 25.

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